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ABSTRACT

This report provides technical documentation associated with a 1980 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 1F--the School Districts File. The file contains complete-count data of population and housing aggregated by school district. Population items tabulated include age, race (provisional data), sex, marital status, Spanish origin (provisional data), household type, and household relationship. Housing items tabulated include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, contract rent, value, condominium status, number of rooms, and plumbing facilities. Selected aggregates, means, and medians are also provided. Data are presented in 59 tables. Summaries are provided at the following levels: national, regional, state, county, standard metropolitan area and other standard statistical geographical area, congressional district, census division, and minor civil division. Information specific to Summary Tape File 1 and information applicable to Summary Tape Files 1 through 5 are provided. The 1980 Census Complete Count Questionnaire Facsimile, changes to this questionnaire, a list of geographic coverage within summary levels, a discussion of the use of school district equivalency files, and a list of the lead agencies of the state data center programs are included. (TJH)

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1F, SCHOOL DISTRICTS

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Technical Documentation

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EF 000 082

DATA BASE DOCUMENTATION

(Authority: Public Law 93-502, Section 552)

(Reserve)

PART I - SURVEY SUMMARY

A. TITLE

Census of Population and Housing 1980: Summary Tape File 1F

B. DESCRIPTION

This file contains complete-count data of population and housing aggregated by School District.

C. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1. UNIVERSE OR SAMPLE	2. RESPONDENTS	
All Persons and Housing Units in the United States		
3. DATE OF COVERAGE	4. FREQUENCY OF SURVEY	5. RESPONSE RATE
1980		

6. HIGHLIGHTS

D. RELATED STUDIES

1. SURVEYS

2. PUBLICATIONS

IF SPONSORING AGENCY IS NOT NCES *(Specify)*

DATA BASE DOCUMENTATION

(Reserved)

PART II —FILE DESCRIPTION

A. TITLE

Census of Population and Housing 1980: Summary Tape File 1F

B. FILE NAME

XEESC5.CEN80.STF1F.US00

C. TAPE SERIAL NUMBER

E09695

D. TAPE STATUS

E. STANDARD TAPE SPECIFICATIONS

1. NUMBER OF TRACKS	2. DENSITY
	6250 BPI
3. PARITY	**4. LABEL(S)**
ODD	STANDARD IBM

5. CODE CONVENTION

EBCDIC

F. FILE DIMENSIONS

1. RECORD LENGTH	2. RECORD FORMAT
3276	FIXED BLOCK
3. BLOCKING FACTOR	**4. MAXIMUM BLOCK SIZE**
9	29484

5. RECORD COUNT

25864 Record Type 40 count (School Districts) = 16039
Record Type 41 count (County components) = 9825

G. SEQUENCE

NCES ID (positions 246-252), Record Type (10-11) NCES ID is a concatenation of The State FIPS Code (position 34-35) and School District ID (positions 83-87)

FILE STRUCTURES

The record layout for the school district summary tape files (STF 1F and STF 3F) is identical to the Census summary tape files as shown in the technical documenation. However, there are some data items that have been added to Census "filler" fields. They are as follows:

STF 1F

DATA ITEM	RECORD POSITION COLUMNS	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
SCHOOL TYPE	30	ALPHA	E=ELEMENTARY S=SECONDARY U=UNIFIED
STLEAID	185-204	ALPHA-NUMERIC	STATE IDENTIFICATION FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT
CITY	226-238	ALPHA	
STATE ABB	239-240	ALPHA	STATE POSTAL CODE
ZIP	241-245	CHAR	ZIP CODE
NCES ID	246-252	CHAR	NCES SCHOOL DISTRICT ID

STF 3F

DATA TYPE	RECORD POSITION COLUMNS	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
SCHOOL TYPE	30	ALPHA	E=ELEMENTARY S=SECONDARY U=UNIFIED
STLEAID	185-204	ALPHA-NUMERIC	STATE IDENTIFICATION FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT
CITY	11620-11632	ALPHA	
STATE ABB	11633-11634	ALPHA	STATE POSTAL CODE
ZIP	11635-11639	CHAR	ZIP CODE
NCES ID	11640-11646	CHAR	NCES SCHOOL DISTRICT ID

If merging of the STF 1F and 3F file is required, the data element (NCES ID) should be used.

RECORD TYPE

The record layout or data dictionary defines positions (10-11) as SUMRYLVL which identifies the geographical level of the current record. There are only two record levels on the school district data tape. They are:

40=SCHOOL DISTRICT
41=COUNTY COMPONENT OF SCHOOL DISTRICT

In some States, school districts may include areas in two or more counties. In such cases, county component summary records have been compiled and assigned sumrylvl = 41. Such records will follow the school district summary record (sumrylvl = 40) on the file and will contain the school district ID number in the NCES school district ID field. The county name will appear in the area name field, however. There will be as many county component records for each such school district as there are counties with areas included within the school district boundaries. If any analysis of school district summary data is undertaken, it must be remembered that the sumrylvl = 41 records must be excluded from the analysis.

In some States there are secondary school districts that overlap elementary school districts. Even though these school districts may cover the same areas, they are treated as separate entities, hence separate summaries are provided for each. In such States, the sum of any variable for all school districts in the State will exceed the State total of such variable because of the overlapping.

Minor inconsistencies may be observed in some of the school district summaries. Many school districts intersect census blocks, block groups, and enumeration districts. In such cases, it was necessary to apportion the data among the school districts from the block group and enumeration district summaries. Apportioned values were carried to two decimal places for all split block groups and enumeration districts and then summed to school district totals and rounded to whole numbers at the school district total level. The same variable e.g., population, will be found in several distributions such as by age, by race, by sex, etc. If the sum of a distribution if found and compared to the sum of another distribution, there may be a minor difference in the sums due to the rounding that took place and the apportionments that were made. These differences are due to rounding and should not be considered as tabulation errors.

In some States, not all of the land area of the State is enclosed within school district boundaries. Indian reservations and military installations are frequently not covered by school districts. In such cases, all of the data for such areas were summarized into a State "residue" record that was given a school district ID number of "66666".

This residue record will appear at the end of the file and should be eliminated from any analysis of school district summary data.

Although Hawaii is a single school district State by special arrangement, census data were summarized for each of the school attendance areas in the State. The summary records that are included within the Hawaii file are those of the school attendance areas that were described by the State education agency.

Another special arrangement was made for the New York City school district. There are a number of community school districts that form the New York city school district. Separate summaries were compiled for these sub-districts and were assigned ID numbers in the 50000 series within the New York State code. These summary records should also be excluded from any analysis of school district data.

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY AGGREGATES OF 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA

Legislative Authority

These tabulations of 1980 Census of Population and Housing data for each of the Local Education Agency (LEAs) in the United States were prepared under the authority of P.L. 95-561 which requires the Secretary of Commerce to provide a reliable statistical basis for the "... rendering of determinations under Section III(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes..."

Process

The Department of Education obtained LEA boundary maps for each of the LEAs from the State Education Agencies or their agents. The Department also referred problems found in these maps by BuCensus to the SEAs for appropriate resolution. The Department then informed the BuCensus of the SEA's response.

Bureau of the Census cartographic personnel transferred the LEA boundaries to 1980 census maps which showed the boundaries of the approximately 3 million geographic areas used in the 1980 Census for administrative purposes. Whenever an LEA boundary intersected a 1980 census geographic area, an apportionment factor for the latter based upon physical and other characteristics of the area was determined by a cartographer.

When the boundary transfer and apportionment process was completed, a table of equivalents was prepared (assignment of an LEA identification number provided by the Department of Education to each of the 1980 census geographic areas along with apportionment factors for split areas). The table of equivalents was applied to the unsuppressed census data files to compile the aggregates for the LEAs.

Quality Control

A number of procedures were employed by the Bureau of the Census to insure that minimal error in the tabulations would result from the mapping and boundary transfer work. Here are examples: Approximately 20% of the boundary transfers and apportionments were done by a second person and compared to that done by the first person. Discrepancies were resolved by a supervisor in consultation with the two persons involved. As each State was completed, any unclaimed areas, or areas claimed by more than one school district, were checked with the State Education Agency. A second clerk checked the plotting of school district boundaries by a first clerk for every school district. All computer programming used in the process was tested and checked before the final tabulations were compiled.

Sources of Error

Sampling error--All of the data contained in the Standard Tape File-3 (STF-3), the tape used to produce the tabulation, is in the form of estimates generated from the responses obtained from a sample of households that completed an extended questionnaire. These data are, therefore, subject to sampling error. The Bureau of the Census developed a procedure for approximating the sampling error of statistics. This procedure is described in the documentation of the STF-3 and may be applied for LEA aggregates.

Nonsampling error--Nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may have occurred during the collection and processing phases of the census. These include the possible failure to enumerate every household or person in the population, incomplete or inaccurate response to the questionnaire, or incorrect recording of responses, etc.

Additional nonsampling errors may have been created in developing the LEA aggregates. Some of the LEA boundaries furnished by the SEAs may have been inaccurate, even though all unclaimed areas were checked out with the SEAs and resolved prior to compiling tabulations. Some errors in the transfer of boundaries may have gone undetected. Other errors could have arisen due to the use of the apportionment factor in areas split by LEA boundaries. NCES has a report available on errors arising from apportionment.

Privacy

The Bureau of the Census suppression rules which protect privacy were applied to the LEA aggregates before they were released. In some LEAs data may have been suppressed under these rules. Here are two of the rules: if there were less than 15 persons residing in a LEA, data on the characteristics of persons would have been suppressed; and, if there were less than 5 households in the LEA, characteristics of households would have been suppressed.

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1F, SCHOOL DISTRICTS

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1F, SCHOOL DISTRICTS

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1982

NOTE: Counts of the population by race and Spanish origin in this file are provisional. Final counts will be determined after the sample data have been processed.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Guy Fiske, Deputy Secretary
Robert G. Dederick, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director
C. Louis Kincannon, Deputy Director

The file should be cited as follows:

> Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1F, School Districts (Name of State) [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1982.

This technical documentation should be cited as follows:

> Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1F, School Districts Technical Documentation / prepared by the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census. —Washington: The Bureau, 1982.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

For additional information concerning the file, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-2074.

For additional information concerning the subject matter of the file, contact Population Division, (301) 763-7962, or Housing Division, (301) 763-2873, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

USER NOTES

This section will contain information relevant to Summary Tape File 1F, School Districts which becomes available after the file is released.

User Notes will be sent to all users who (1) purchased their files (or technical documentation) from the Census Bureau and (2) returned the original copy of the coupon located following the front cover of this documentation.

Those User Notes that have been issued to date are included in this section. Those User Notes issued prior to printing and with corrections to specific pages have been incorporated into the technical documentation. Due to page renumbering, page references may no longer apply.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 1

USER NOTE NO. 1

Attached are updated pages 18, 52, 59, 160, 162, and 164 of the STF 1 tape technical documentation. Also attached is an addendum documenting census tracts which are split by standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). The addendum should be filed with this user note between pages v and vii of the technical documentation.

Updated page 18 reflects the correction of two footnotes pertaining to figure 4 on the calculation of median values. Footnote 4 has been corrected to indicate that the code 000000056 will appear in the cell for table 31 when median rooms is over 5.5. A correction to footnote 9 indicates that the code 000000049 will appear in the cell for table 44 when median contract rent is less than $50.

A correction to the blocked portion indicator field is shown on updated page 52. A blank indicates not applicable or the total summary for a geographic area which is partially blocked. A code of 1 indicates a summary for the blocked portion of a geographic area which is partially blocked or a total summary for a geographic area which is completely blocked.

Updated page 59 indicates a change in the codes for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) Size and Urbanized Area (UA) Size. These fields contain a zero or a blank if a geographic area is not in an SMSA or a UA. These corrections were also made on pages 160, 162, and 164 of Appendix A.

An additional correction on updated page 59 indicates a code of F appears for a census designated place (CDP) of 1,000 or more, not in an urbanized area (UA) and for a CDP in a UA with a central city of 50,000 or less.

ADDENDUM TO

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Summary Tape File 1
User Note No. 1

Subject: Tracts Split by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

There are currently two instances in New England in which a tract is split by an SMSA because some of its minor civil divisions (MCD's) are inside an SMSA and some are not. This occurs because it was not known at the time the tracts were established which MCD's would be included within new SMSA's. The two instances are listed below.

Maine - Tract 0090 in Penobscot County (019) has two MCD's which are in the Bangor SMSA and one which is outside the SMSA.

Vermont - Tract 0035 in Chittenden County (007) has three MCD's which are in the Burlington SMSA and two which are outside the SMSA.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 1

USER NOTE NO. 2

This note applies to STF 1B only.

Table 44 (Median contract rent) located in positions 2888-2896 is incorrect and should not be used. Users who need median rent data can calculate it from the distribution in Table 43. This problem is unique to STF 1B. Table 44 on STF 1A contains the correct data.

This median can be calculated by CENSPAC users using the commands shown in the CENSPAC Report Generation Guide available without charge from Systems and Programming Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. For those users unfamiliar with the algorithm for calculating a median from grouped data, the following is provided:

COMPUTING A MEDIAN FROM GROUPED DATA

$$Md = \rangle_{Md} + \left(\frac{\frac{N}{2} - \Sigma f_X}{f_{Md}} \right) i$$

$\rangle_{Md}$ = the lower limit of the class containing the middle, or N/2th item

N = the sum of all frequencies

Σf_X = the sum of the frequencies in all classes preceding the class containing the N/2th item

f_{Md} = the frequency of the class containing the N/2th item

i = the size of the class interval containing the N/2th item

EXAMPLE:

Computing Median Contract Rent From Table 43--STF 1B

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units Paying Cash Rent

Cash Rent	Specified Renter Occupied H.U's.(fx)	Cumulative Frequency	Cash Rent	Specified Renter Occupied H.U's.(fx)	Cumulative Frequency
Less than $50	5	5	$170 to $199	71	351
$50 to $99	15	20	$200 to $249	55	406
$100 to $119	28	48	$250 to $299	40	446
$120 to $139	42	90	$300 to $399	25	471
$140 to $149	63	153	$400 to $499	18	489
$150 to $159	59	212	$500 or more	0	489
$160 to $169	68	280	No cash rent	2	

Note: The "No cash rent" class is not used as it falls outside the universe.

The N/2th, or "middle" housing unit falls within the class interval $160 to $169.

$$\text{Median} = \$160 + \left(\frac{\frac{489}{2} - 212}{68} \right) 10$$

$$\text{Median} = \$160 + (.478) \ 10$$

Median = $164.78, or rounded - $165

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 1

User Note No. 3

The following codes are available on STF 1 to assist users in identifying political/statistical areas below the State level. These codes are located in position 29.

Code	Political/Statistical Area Description
A	County
B	Borough
C	City
D	District
E	Consolidated government
F	Census county division
G	Gore
H	Independent city
I	Indian reservation
J	Unorganized territory
K	Parish
L	Plantation
M	Location
N	(None)
P	Precinct
Q	Quadrant
R	Purchase
S	Township
T	Town
U	Census designated place
V	Village
W	Ward
X	Grant
Y	Census area
Z	Census subarea
1	Island
2	Census subdistrict
3	Municipio
4	Barrio
5	Ciudad
6	Pueblo
7	Aldea
8	Zona urbana
9	Municipality

Revised page 53 is attached and is to be inserted in the technical documentation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

Summary Tape File 1

USER NOTE NO. 4

This note applies to STF 1C only.

There is an error in Table 35 (Persons per unit) on the records containing summaries for large geographic areas. Summary levels affected include 01 (United States), 02 (Regions) and Divisions 2, 3, and 5 of summary level 03 (Divisions).

Users who need the count of persons per unit for any of the above areas may calculate it by the method shown below:

$$\frac{\text{Total persons in occupied housing units (Table 36, Cell 1)}}{\text{Total occupied housing units (Table 26, Cell 1)}}$$

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UPDATE INFORMATION

Additional information concerning this file may be available at a later date. If you have purchased this documentation (with or without tape purchase) from the Census Bureau and wish to receive these User Notes, please complete the coupon below specifying which files and States you ordered.

Mail to: Data User Services Division
Data Access and Use Staff
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

NOTE: Only coupons from original copies of this documentation will be honored.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Name of File: Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Summary Tape File 1F, School Districts

State(s):

Please send me any information which might become available later concerning the file listed.

Name:

Address:

Phone:

PART I

Part I contains information specific to Summary Tape File 1.

ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1F, School Districts [machine-readable data file] / conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. —Washington: Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor], 1982.

TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons and housing units in the United States.

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

This file contains complete-count data. Population items tabulated include age, race (provisional data), sex, marital status, Spanish origin (provisional data), household type, and household relationship. Housing items tabulated include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, contract rent, value, condominium status, number of rooms, and plumbing facilities. Selected aggregates, means, and medians are also provided. Data are presented in 59 tables consisting of 321 cells.

- STF 1A, STF 1B, STF 1C, STF 1D, STF 1E, and STF 1F have identical tables and format. They differ only in geographic coverage.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

This abstract provides general information about the geographic coverage of STF 1. For detailed information about hierarchy and splits across higher levels of geography, see the section "File Structure and Geographic Coverage."

File A of STF 1 provides summaries for the State or State equivalent, counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places or place segments within MCD/CCD's and remainders of MCD's/CCD's, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and block groups (BG's) or, for areas that are not block-numbered, enumeration districts. These summaries are provided in hierarchical sequence. Summaries are also presented on File A for places and congressional districts. (1980 congressional district data presented in STF 1 is for districts delineated for the 96th Congress.)

File B provides summaries in hierarchical sequence for States, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), nonSMSA remainder of State, counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) within counties (available for 20 specified States), places within MCD's within counties (20 specified States) or places within counties (remaining 30 States), census tracts or block

numbering areas (BNA's), and blocks or, for nonblock-numbered areas, enumeration districts (ED's). Data for SMSA's which cross State lines are shown only for that portion in the particular State file. Summaries are also provided for partially block-numbered portions of all geographic levels.

File C is also referred to as the National file. It has summaries for the following geographic levels: United States, census regions, census divisions, States, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and urbanized areas (UA's). SCSA's, SMSA's, and UA's which cross State lines also have a record for the SCSA, SMSA, or UA portion within each State. Summaries are included for counties, places of 10,000 or more population, MCD's of 10,000 or more population in eleven selected States, and congressional districts.

Puerto Rico and the outlying areas are excluded from File C, File D, and File F; outlying areas are excluded from File B.

File D, the Congressional Districts file, has summaries for State, congressional districts for the 98th Congress, counties, and those places (in 11 selected States, county subdivisions), with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

The geographic coverage for file E, census county divisions (CCD's) in North Dakota, includes State, counties, and census county divisions (CCD's) summaries.

File F of STF 1, the School District file, provides summaries, within State, for school districts by county or county equivalent.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE SIZE:

STF 1A, STF 1B, STF 1D, and STF 1F each comprise one file per State. STF 1C is a single file for the Nation. STF 1E is a single file for North Dakota. Each file has a logical record length of 3276 characters with two record segments of 1638 characters each. The block size for the files varies with user specifications. A printout listing the block size and block count will be sent with each file.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy. For a complete explanation, see the "File Structure and Geographic Coverage" section.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1F Technical Documentation" (this document). The documentation includes this abstract as well as additional information about the file and a data dictionary. One copy accompanies each file order. When ordered separately, it is available for $5.00 from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). This map series provides coverage of densely settled areas of selected counties and county equivalents. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA areas and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas not in an SMSA. For a more detailed discussion of the MMS/VMS, see the section "1980 Census Maps."

County Maps. The maps cover all counties and county equivalents except where the Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets cover an entire county. Most county maps are based on maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments on which the Bureau has superimposed boundaries and identifiers for most areas for which data are tabulated. For a more detailed discussion on county maps, see the section, "1980 Census Maps."

Place Maps. Place maps are used for places not shown on MSS/VMS where most of the development is contained within the corporate limits of a municipality or within boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP). For a more detailed discussion on place maps, see the section, "1980 Census Maps."

For information about the availability of the above maps, write or call Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 449-1600.

PHC80-R1. Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Part A, Text is currently available from the Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is $5.50.

Monthly Product Announcement (MPA). New Census Bureau products released each month are listed in the MPA. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS AND MICROFICHE:

Listed below are some of the products which are currently available or will be released. For a complete listing, see the 1980 Census Users' Guide.

PHC80(V) Advance Reports. These reports contain population and housing unit counts from the 1970 and 1980 censuses and provisional 1980 race and Spanish/Hispanic origin counts. The set consists of 56 reports in leaflet form including a U.S. Summary and one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

The reports show 1970 and 1980 population and housing unit counts and 1980 provisional counts for five racial categories and Spanish/Hispanic origin for the following areas or their equivalents: State, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, and congressional districts delineated for the 96th Congress. The U.S. Summary report presents the same data for the United States, its regions, divisions, States, SMSA's, and congressional districts for the 96th Congress. The 1980 census figures presented in STF 1 may differ from those shown in the Advance Reports, PHC80-V. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area in this file. They are available from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Prices of reports vary.

PHC80-1 Block Statistics. (Microfiche report). Data provided are derived from STF 1 and include final population and housing count totals and statistics for selected characteristics based on responses to questions asked of all persons. Data are shown for individual blocks in the blocked portion of each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and in some cases for blocks in areas adjacent to urbanized areas, for places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics. There is one title for each SMSA for block-numbered areas within the SMSA, and one title for each State for block-numbered areas outside of SMSA's. Maps provided with the block reports will be printed on paper stock and will not be available on microfiche. Block reports and maps will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

PHC80-2 Census Tracts. (Microfiche report). Data for selected population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are shown by census tracts for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), central cities, and places of 10,000 or more inhabitants. Some tables are based on 100-percent or complete-count tabulations while others are based on sample tabulations. There is one title for each SMSA and one for the tracted balance of each State. Maps provided with the tract reports will be printed on paper stock and will not be available on microfiche. Tract reports and maps will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units. This publication is derived from STF 1 and STF 3 and shows selected population and housing statistics based on complete count and sample estimate data for States, SMSA's, counties, functioning minor civil divisions (20 specified States), and incorporated places. There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The publication will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

PC80-1-A Number of Inhabitants. These reports are derived from STF 1 and contain final population counts for States, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), urban and rural residence, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, and census designated places. Reports are issued separately for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. A combined report will be available for the trust territory of the Pacific Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands. These reports will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

PC80-S1 Supplementary Reports. These reports will be released on a flow basis. The following reports have been issued as of June 1981: "Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980" (GPO Stock No. 003-024-03129-9. Price--$1.50) and "Population and Households by States and Counties: 1980" (GPO Stock No. 003-024-03130-2. Price--$2.00). They are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES AND MICROFICHE:

Listed below are some of the 1980 census data files which have been or will be released.

Summary Tape Files (STF's) 2-5. These files present data from the 1980 census. STF 2 has subject items collected on a 100-percent basis. STF's 3 through 5 are based on sample data inflated to represent the total population. Files vary in terms of geographic summary levels and amount of detail. STF 3A, 3C, and 3F, containing sample data are the counterparts of the STF 1A, 1C, and 1F in terms of geographic coverage.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980--Master Area Reference File (MARF). This file contains numeric codes and names (where appropriate) of geographic areas plus selected population and housing counts.

ZIP Code Equivalency File. The ZIP Code Equivalency File is composed of one national file with an STF 1A/STF 3A sequence. It contains numeric codes for low-level geographic areas (i.e., block groups or ED's), population and housing counts, associated ZIP codes, and the proportion of the population/housing counts in each low-level geographic area assigned to a specific ZIP code.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980--School District Equivalency Files. There are two files per State, one with an STF 1A/STF 3A sequence and the other with an STF 1B sequence. They contain numeric codes for low-level geographic areas (i.e., blocks, block groups, or ED's), population and housing counts, associated school district code(s), and the proportion of the population/housing in each low-level geographic area assigned to a specific school district.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980--P.L. 94-171 Population Counts. The file provides counts for total population, and provisional counts for five racial categories and Spanish/Hispanic origin. Summaries are provided for the State, counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), incorporated places or place segments within MCD's/CCD's, remainders of MCD's/CCD's, election precincts in certain States or portions of certain States, census tracts or block numbering areas, block groups and blocks or, for areas that are not block numbered, enumeration districts (ED's). The figures presented in P.L. 94-171 may differ from those shown in STF 1. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after P.L. 94-171 was prepared. Microfiche of the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file is also available.

FILE AVAILABILITY:

STF's are arranged so that tapes for individual States can be purchased separately. Tapes are available at 1600 bpi or 6250 bpi, 9-track, at a cost of $140 per reel. If data for more than one State is on a single reel, the cost is $165 per reel. For information on the number of reels and release date for each State, subscribe to the Monthly Product Announcement (MPA). The MPA is available without charge and may be ordered using the Census Publications order form on the following page.

STF 1 can be ordered using the Customer Services order form. When ordering please refer to file number Cu SUM 80 008A for STF 1A, Cu SUM 80 008B for STF 1B, Cu SUM 80 008C for STF 1C, Cu SUM 80 012 for STF 1D, Cu SUM 80 008E for STF 1E, and Cu SUM 80 020 for STF 1F. Please indicate the name of the State(s) when ordering STF 1A, STF 1B, STF 1D, and STF 1F.

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STF 1 FILE DESCRIPTION

Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1) is one of a series of summary data available from the 1980 census. The file corresponds to a composite of the 1970 First Count and Third Count files and is composed of six parts -- STF 1A, STF 1B, STF 1C, STF 1D, STF 1E, and STF 1F. Files STF 1A and STF 1B were released on a State-by-State basis in 1981-82. STF 1C was issued after all STF 1A and STF 1B files were released.

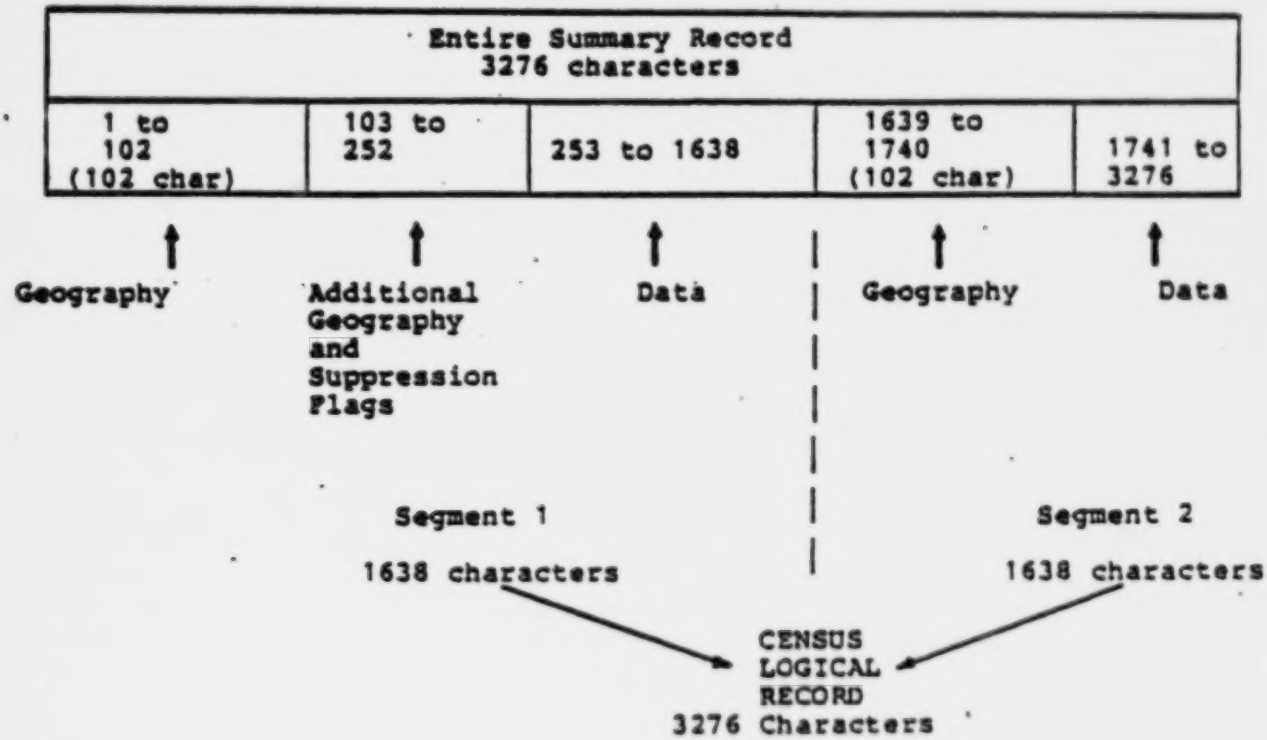
STF 1D contains complete count data and presents statistics on the demographic and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of each State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. STF 1D was released on a State-by-State basis.

For the 1970 census, census county divisions (CCD's) in North Dakota were recognized as the geographic unit for which subcounty data were tabulated. For the 1980 census, the primary subcounty unit was townships. In order to assist users in comparing selected data from these censuses, STF 1E provides 1980 census data tabulated within the 1970 boundaries.

STF 1F, the School District file, is a special tabulation of 1980 census data for school districts.

File Structure and Geographic Coverage

For each geographic area there will be a 3276-character census logical record. The census logical record is divided into two 1638-character record segments to conform with ASCII standards. Each segment is identified in positions 99-100. The first 102 characters on each record segment provide geographic identification (positions 1 through 102 and 1639 through 1740). The next 150 characters (positions 103 through 252) on the first segment provide additional geographic information and the suppression flags. The remaining 1386 characters on the first segment (positions 253 through 1638) and the remaining 1536 characters on the second segment (positions 1741 through 3276) provide the data for the 59 tables on STF 1. For a concise description of the geographic coverage of each file in STF 1, see Appendix A.



File STF 1A. This file contains summary level data which follow a geographic hierarchy. In File A, block groups (BG's) or enumeration districts (ED's) are nested within a tract, block numbering area (BNA), or tract/BNA segment which in turn is sequenced within a place, then within a minor civil division (MCD) or census county division (CCD), place segment, remainder of MCD or remainder of CCD, and within a county or county equivalent. Data summaries are presented at each level. When a level of geography is split across the next higher level, only the portion within the higher level will be shown on the summary. For example, if tract 0001 is split between place 0005 and 0010, the summary for the portion in place 0005 will appear in the hierarachy with the place 0005 summaries while the portion in place 0010 will appear with the place 0010 summaries.

```
Place 0005
     Tract 0001 (part)
     :  Block group 1
     :  Block group 2
     :
     Tract n
Place 0010
     Tract 0001 (part)
        Block group 3
```

31

In addition, place and congressional district summaries are presented separately from the hierarchically organized summaries. Each summary is identified by a summary level code in positions 10-11 of the record as well as at the beginning of each segment. Figure 1 outlines the specific geographic hierarchy in STF 1A. Each indentation indicates the next lower level of the geographic hierarachy. Following Figure 1 is a discussion of each summary level in the hierarchy.

Figure 1. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 1A

State or State equivalent

    County or county equivalent

        Minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD)

            Place or place segment within MCD/CCD or remainder of MCD/CCD

                Census tract or block numbering area (BNA) or untracted segment, within place, place segment, or remainder of MCD/CCD

                    Block group (BG) or BG segment or Enumaration district (ED)

Place

Congressional district

The State record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for the State or State equivalent.

The county record (Summary Level 11) contains a summary for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, within the State in FIPS code sequence.

The minor civil division (MCD)/census county division (CCD) record (Summary Level 12) contains a summary for each MCD/CCD within the county in census code sequence.

The place or remainder of MCD/CCD record (Summary Level 13) provides a summary for each place within an MCD/CCD in place code sequence. These may be places or, when places cross MCD/CCD boundaries, portions of places. A remainder of MCD/CCD record will be generated only if there is a place in the MCD/CCD. This record will cover all areas outside of places and will have a pseudo place code of 9999.

The combination of census tract block numbering area (BNA) or untracted remainder of MCD/CCD (Summary Level 14), and block group (BG) (Summary Level 15) or enumeration district (ED) (Summary Level 16) summaries will vary according to the situation. The four situations are as follows:

Census tract or block numbering area (BNA)/block group (BG) 1/ - When a census tract or BNA is entirely block numbered, a summary is shown for each tract/BNA or tract/BNA portion within MCD/CCD and place, place segment or remainder of MCD/CCD, and for each block group or block group segment within tract/BNA or tract/BNA portion.

Census tract/ED 1/ - When the area is tracted but contains no blocks, a summary is shown for each tract or tract portion within MCD/CCD and place, place segment or remainder of MCD/CCD, and for each ED within tract.

Not Tracted/ED - When an area is not tracted or within a BNA, a summary is shown for each ED within the MCD/CCD and place, place segment, or remainder of MCD/CCD. A pseudo-tract code of 999999 will appear in the tract code field.

Census tract/BG-ED 1/ - When a tract is partially block numbered, there will be a mixture of BG and ED summaries for the tract or the tract portion within MCD/CCD and place, place segment or remainder of MCD/CCD. BG summaries will precede those for ED's in this situation.

The place total record (Summary Level 27) provides a summary for each place within the State. The place records are arranged by census place code.

The congressional district summary (Summary Level 33) contains summaries for each congressional district within the State arranged in numeric sequence. These are the congressional districts designated for the 96th Congress.

File STF 1B. As with STF 1A, each logical-record segment of STF 1B is identified by a summary level code in positions 10-11 of the record. When the level of geography is split across the next higher level, only the portion within the higher level of geography will be shown. (See example on STF 1A description above.) The geographic hierarchy for STF 1B appears in Figure 2.

1/When a tract, block numbering area, or block group crosses a place, MCD, or CCD boundary, there will be separate summaries for the portions within the higher-level entities. No totals for split tracts, BNA's, or block groups are provided.

Figure 2. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 1B

State or State equivalent
* State (block-numbered portion)

SMSA
* SMSA (block-numbered portion)

Remainder of State (nonSMSA)
* Remainder of State (block-numbered portion)

County or County Segment (in New England)
* County (block-numbered portion)

MCD (present only in 20 States)
* MCD (block-numbered portion)

Place or place segment within county or MCD (depending on State)

Remainder of MCD or remainder of county (depending on State)
* Remainder of MCD or remainder of county (depending on State) (block-numbered portion)

Tract (BNA) or portion of tract (BNA) within place, place segment and remainder of county or MCD

* Tract (BNA) or portion of tract (BNA) within place, place segment and remainder of county or MCD (block-numbered portion)

Block (or ED)

* Blocked-portion record not shown when the geographic area being summarized is completely block-numbered.

The State record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for the State or State equivalent. It is followed by a record for the portion of the State which is block numbered, unless the entire State is block numbered. The block-numbered portion indicator is in character 21 of both record segments.

The SMSA record (Summary Level 08) is a summary for each SMSA or portion of an SMSA within the State. The records are in ascending FIPS SMSA code sequence. A remainder-of-State record summarizes the area outside of SMSA's within the State. This summary has a pseudo-SMSA code of 9999. A record is also provided for that portion of the SMSA or remainder-of-State which is block numbered. If the entire

SMSA or SMSA part within a State is block numbered, the block-numbered portion record will not be presented. The indicator for a block-numbered portion record is in character 21 of each record segment.

The county record (Summary Level 17) is a summary for each county, county equivalent (including independent cities), and, in New England, portions of counties. These are arranged in FIPS county code sequence within SMSA; in New England, in census MCD code sequence, within county, within SMSA. NonSMSA summaries will follow the nonSMSA remainder-of-State record. There is also a record for the block-numbered portion of the county, county equivalent, or county part if the entire county is not block-numbered. The indicator for a block-numbered portion record is in character 21 of each record segment.

The MCD summary (Summary Level 18) is provided for the following 20 States:

Connecticut	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania
Illinois	Michigan	New Jersey	Rhode Island
Indiana	Minnesota	New York	South Dakota
Kansas	Missouri	North Dakota	Vermont
Maine	Nebraska	Ohio	Wisconsin

The summary is not present in the remaining States. When present, these summaries appear in ascending MCD code sequence within the county. There is also a summary for the block-numbered portion of the MCD for the 20 specified States. If the entire MCD is block numbered, the summary will not be present. The indicator for a block-numbered portion record is in character 21 of each record segment.

The place summary (Summary Level 19) provides a summary for each place segment within an MCD in the 20 States listed above. In the remaining States, a summary is provided for each place or place segment within a county (Summary Level 23). If place or place segment summaries are present for a given MCD or county, a summary is also presented for geographic areas outside the place reflecting either remainder-of-MCD or remainder-of-county, depending on the State being processed. These will have a pseudo-place code of 9999. These summaries are in ascending census place code sequence within the applicable area. A summary is also provided for the block-numbered portion of the remainder-of-MCD and remainder-of-county area if the entire area is not block numbered. The indicator for a block-numbered portion record is in character 21 of each record segment.

The tract (BNA) summary (Summary Level 20 for 20 specified States, Summary Level 24 for the remaining States) is a summary for all of a tract or the portion of the tract within the place, place segment or remainder of MCD or county. Areas which are not tracted have a pseudo-tract summary with a code of 999999. A summary is also provided for the portion of the tract which is block numbered. This summary is not shown when the entire tract is block numbered. The indicator of a block-numbered portion record is in character 21 of each record segment. Where a tract (BNA) crosses a place or, in 20 specified States, MCD boundary, separate summaries pertain to each tract-part within the higher level entity. There are no total records for split tracts or BNA's.

The block summary (Summary Level 21 for 20 specified States, Summary Level 25 for the remaining States) provides data for each block within the tract. When a block crosses a place or, in 20 specified States, an MCD boundary, separate summaries are provided for each block part.

The enumeration district (ED) summary (Summary Level 22 for 20 specified States, Summary Level 26 for the remaining States) is generated if there are no blocks within an area or portion of an area.

File STF 1C. This file is essentially a national file which will be issued only after STF's 1A and 1B have been released for all States. The geographic hierarchy for this file is shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 1C

United States
Region
Division
State or State equivalent
SCSA
  SCSA part within State
SMSA
  SMSA part within State
Urbanized Area
  UA part within State
State-County or county equivalent
State-Places of 10,000+
*State-MCD's of 10,000+
State-Congressional districts

*This summary available for eleven States. See explanation in descriptive section which follows.

The United States summary (Summary Level 01) provides a summary for the United States. (50 States and the District of Columbia).

The region summary (Summary Level 02) has a summary for each of the four census regions in the United States.

The division summary (Summary Level 03) has a summary for each of nine census divisions in the United States.

The State summary (Summary Level 04) has a summary for each State or State equivalent in ascending FIPS State code sequence.

The standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA) summary (Summary Level 05) has a summary for each SCSA in the United States in ascending SCSA sequence.

The SCSA/State summary (Summary Level 06) will be a summary for the portion of the SCSA in each State in which a multi-State SCSA is located. These are arranged in ascending FIPS State code within SCSA sequence.

The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) summary (Summary Level 07) provides a summary for each SMSA in the United States in ascending SMSA sequence.

The SMSA/State summary (Summary Level 08) provides a summary for the portion of the SMSA in each State in which a multi-State SMSA is located. These summaries are arranged in ascending FIPS State code within SMSA sequence.

The urbanized area (UA) summary (Summary Level 09) contains a summary for each UA in the United States in ascending UA code sequence.

The UA/State summary (Summary Level 10) provides data for the portion of the UA in each State in which the multi-State UA is located. These are in ascending FIPS State code within UA sequence.

The State/county summary (Summary Level 11) provides a summary for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, in the United States. These are arranged by FIPS State code by FIPS county code.

The State/place summary (Summary Level 27) provides a summary for all places of 10,000 or more population within the United States. These are arranged by FIPS State Code by census place code.

The State/MCD summary (Summary Level 28) provides a summary for MCD's of 10,000 or more population within 11 States. The sequence is FIPS State code by MCD sequence number. The 4-digit MCD number differs from the 3-digit MCD code by identifying MCD's in alphabetic order within State. The 11 States are as follows:

Connecticut	New Hampshire	Rhode Island
Maine	New Jersey	Vermont

Massachusetts
Michigan
New York
Pennsylvania
Wisconsin

The congressional district summary (Summary level 33) contains a summary for each congressional district in the United States in FIPS State code by congressional district number sequence.

File STF 1D. This file contains summary level data which follow the geographic hierarchy indicated in figure 4 below. Records are shown for the State, a congressional district, then all counties within the congressional district. All county records are followed by records for all places of 10,000+ within the congressional district and then by MCD's of 10,000+ (11 selected States) within the congressional district. When the county is split between 2 congressional districts, only the portion within the higher level will be shown on the summary. For example, if County 015 is split between Congressional District 1 and Congressional District 2, the summary for the County 015 portion of Congressional District 1 will appear in the hierarchy with the Congressional District 1 summaries, while the summaries for the County 015 portion of Congressional District 2 will appear in the hierarchy with the Congressional District 2 summaries.

Figure 4 below outlines the geographic hierarchy. Following Figure 4 is a discussion of each summary level in the hierarchy.

FIGURE 4 Geographic Hierarchy of STF 1D

State

Congressional district

County or county equivalent or portion of county

Places of 10,000+ or portion of place

MCD's of 10,000+ or portion of MCD (11 selected States)

The State record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for the State or State equivalent.

The Congressional District record (Summary Level 33) contains a summary for each congressional district within the State according tc the congressional district boundaries established for the 98th Congress.

The County record (Summary Level 37) contains a record for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, or portion of county, county equivalent, or independent city within each congressional district.

The Place record (Summary Level 38) contains a summary for each place with 10,000 or more inhabitants, or portion of a place, located within the congressional district.

The MCD record (Summary Level 39) contains a summary for each county subdivision (minor civil division) with 10,000 or more inhabitants, or portion of an MCD, located within the congressional district for 11 selected States.

File STF 1E. This file contains summary level data which follow a geographic hierarchy as illustrated in Figure 5. Each indentation indicates the next lower level in the hierarchy.

Figure 5. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 1E

State

    County

        Census county division (CCD)

Each summary level is identified by a code in positions 10-11 of the first segment and in positions 1648-1649 of the second segment. Below is a description of the summary level record and the corresponding code.

The State record (Summary level 04) contains a summary for the State.

The county record (Summary level 11) contains a summary for each county within the State in FIPS code sequence.

The census county division (CCD) record (summary level 34) contains a summary for each CCD within the county in census code sequence.

File STF 1F. This file contains summary level data which follow a geographic hierarchy as illustrated in Figure 6. Additional geographic codes provided for school districts include: State code, FIPS SMSA code, FIPS county code, and SCSA code. States will be identified by a geographic state code and the FIPS State code and others shown in the STF 1 data dictionary.

School districts were accumulated from the lowest geographic units available on the internal summary tape file. On occasion, these units were apportioned to two or more school districts. Because of rounding and data truncation, it is possible that matrices with the same universe may not be equal.

Figure 6. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 1F

School district

School district by county (county portion) or county equivalent

The school district record (Summary Level 40) contains a summary for the school district.

The school district by county or county equivalent (Summary Level 41) contains a summary for counties or county portions within a school district.

Calculation of Medians in STF 1

Calculations of median values are done assuming a continuous distribution with the whole number as the mid-point of the class interval. Figure 7 below lists the class interval definitions for each variable in STF 1 which has a median calculated.

Figure 7. Class Intervals for Computation of Median for Variables in STF 1

I. AGE	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Under 1 year	0	1.0 1/
1 and 2 years	1.0	3.0
3 and 4 years	3.0	5.0
5 years	5.0	6.0
6 years	6.0	7.0
7 to 9 years	7.0	10.0
10 to 13 years	10.0	14.0
14 years	14.0	15.0
15 years	15.0	16.0
16 years	16.0	17.0
17 years	17.0	18.0
18 years	18.0	19.0
19 years	19.0	20.0
20 years	20.0	21.0
21 years	21.0	22.0
22 to 24 years	22.0	25.0
25 to 29 years	25.0	30.0
30 to 34 years	30.0	35.0
35 to 44 years	35.0	45.0
45 to 54 years	45.0	55.0
55 to 59 years	55.0	60.0
60 to 61 years	60.0	62.0
62 to 64 years	62.0	65.0
65 to 74 years	65.0	75.0
75 to 84 years	75.0	85.0
85 years and over	85.0	113.0 2/

II. ROOMS

1 room	0.5	1.5	3/
2 rooms	1.5	2.5	
3 rooms	2.5	3.5	
4 rooms	3.5	4.5	
5 rooms	4.5	5.5	
6 or more rooms	5.5	9.9	4/

III. PERSONS IN UNIT

1 person	0.5	1.5	5/
2 persons	1.5	2.5	
3 persons	2.5	3.5	
4 persons	3.5	4.5	
5 persons	4.5	5.5	
6 or more persons	5.5	9.9	6/

IV. VALUE

Less than $10,000	0	10,000	7/
$10,000 to $14,999	10,000	15,000	
$15,000 to $19,999	15,000	20,000	
$20,000 to $24,999	20,000	25,000	
$25,000 to $29,999	25,000	30,000	
$30,000 to $34,999	30,000	35,000	
$35,000 to $39,999	35,000	40,000	
$40,000 to $49,999	40,000	50,000	
$50,000 to $79,999	50,000	80,000	
$80,000 to $99,999	80,000	100,000	
$100,000 to $149,999	100,000	150,000	
$150,000 to $199,999	150,000	200,000	
$200,000 or more	200,000	250,000	8/

V. CONTRACT RENT

Less than $50	0	50	9/
$50 to $99	50	100	
$100 to $119	100	120	
$120 to $139	120	140	
$140 to $149	140	150	
$150 to $159	150	160	
$160 to $169	160	170	
$170 to $199	170	200	
$200 to $249	200	250	
$250 to $299	250	300	
$300 to $399	300	400	
$400 to $499	400	500	
$500 or more	500	550	10/

1/ If a median age is less than 1.0, the cell will be set to 000000009.
2/ If a median age is over 85.0, the cell will be set to 000000851.
3/ If median rooms is less than 1.1, the cell will be set to 000000010.
4/ If median rooms is over 5.5, the cell will be set to 000000056.
5/ If median number of persons in unit is less than 1.01, the cell will be set to 000000100.
6/ If median number of persons in unit is over 5.50, the cell will be set to 000000551.
7/ If median value is less than 10,000, the cell will be set to 000009900.
8/ If median value is more than 200,000, the cell will be set to 000200100.
9/ If median contract rent is less than 50, the cell will be set to 000000049.
10/ If median contract rent is more than 500, the cell will be set to 000000501.

SUPPRESSION

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, it is necessary for the Census Bureau to make sure that its public data, in print or on tape, do not disclose information about any individual. Therefore, the Bureau suppresses tabulations of characteristics of very small groups of people or housing units. On summary tapes, zeroes are entered in suppressed cells and flag fields which indicate suppression are shown on each record. However, a zero in a cell does not automatically mean suppression. Only by checking the suppression flag can it be determined if the zero in a specific table is suppressed data or an actual count of zero.

This discussion outlines the rules for suppression of 100-percent data, how its occurrence can be identified by the user, and how to handle it.

No Suppression

Several basic counts are never suppressed, even if there is a count of only one. They are as follows:

Total population
Total housing units
Year-round housing units
Occupied units
Vacant year-round housing units
Count of persons and households in each race or Spanish origin group

Primary Suppression

Suppression of Population Characteristics. Characteristics of persons other than race or Spanish origin (e.g., age, relationship) are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area. For example, on a record for an enumeration district with a population of 1 to 14 persons, population characteristics such as age and relationship are suppressed. Only counts for total population and the number of persons within specific race or Spanish origin groups are provided.

However, when the geographic area being summarized has 15 or more persons, no suppression of population characteristics will occur--except possibly when tables are cross-classified by race or Spanish origin. The rules for this type of suppression are outlined below in Suppression of Tables Cross-Classified by Race or Spanish Origin. Please see Figure 8 on the following page for a schematic of the suppression of population characteristics.

Suppression of Year-round Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status (e.g., number of rooms, plumbing facilities, etc.) are suppressed

Figure 8. Suppression Schematic - 100 Percent Data

Population

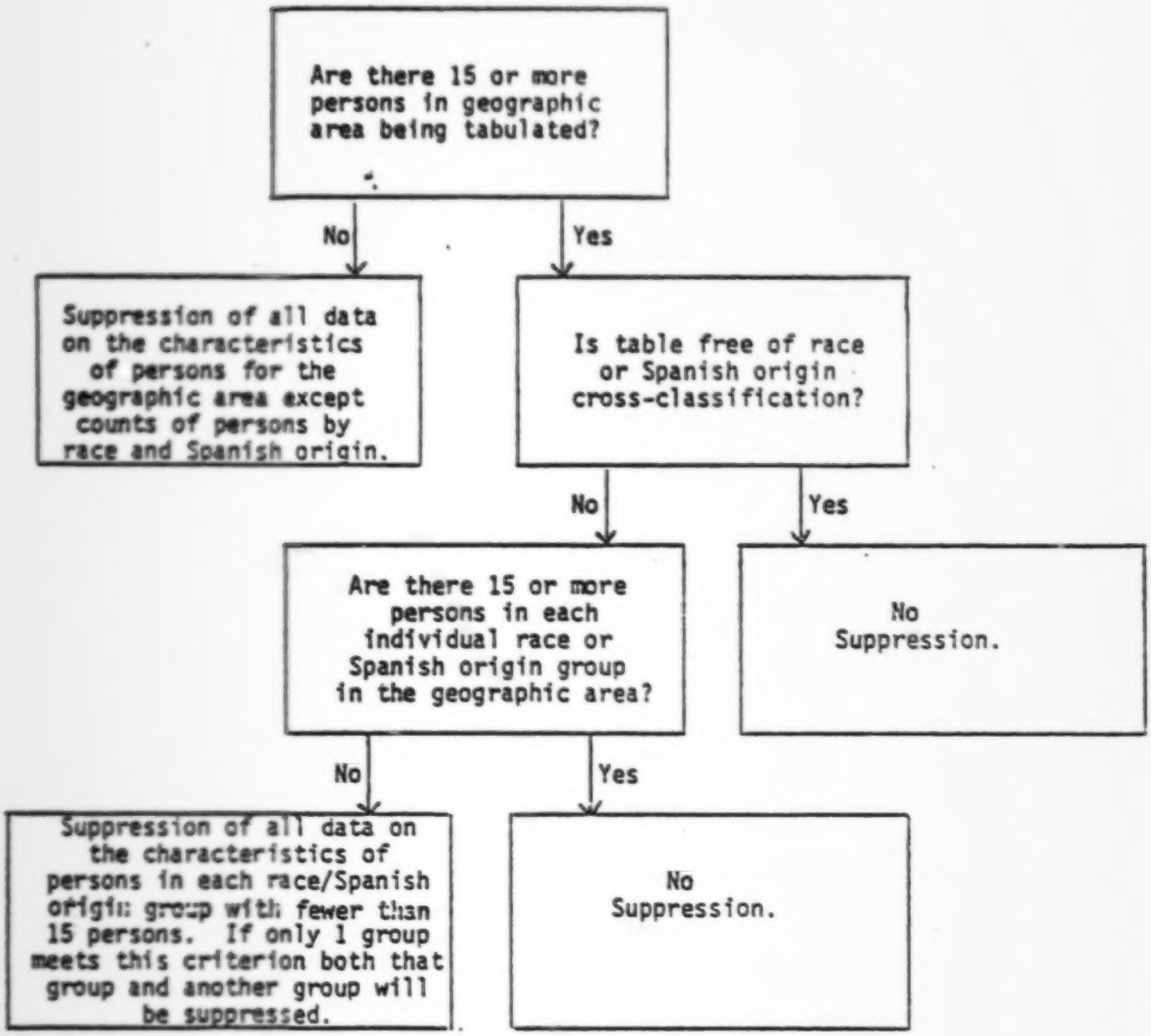
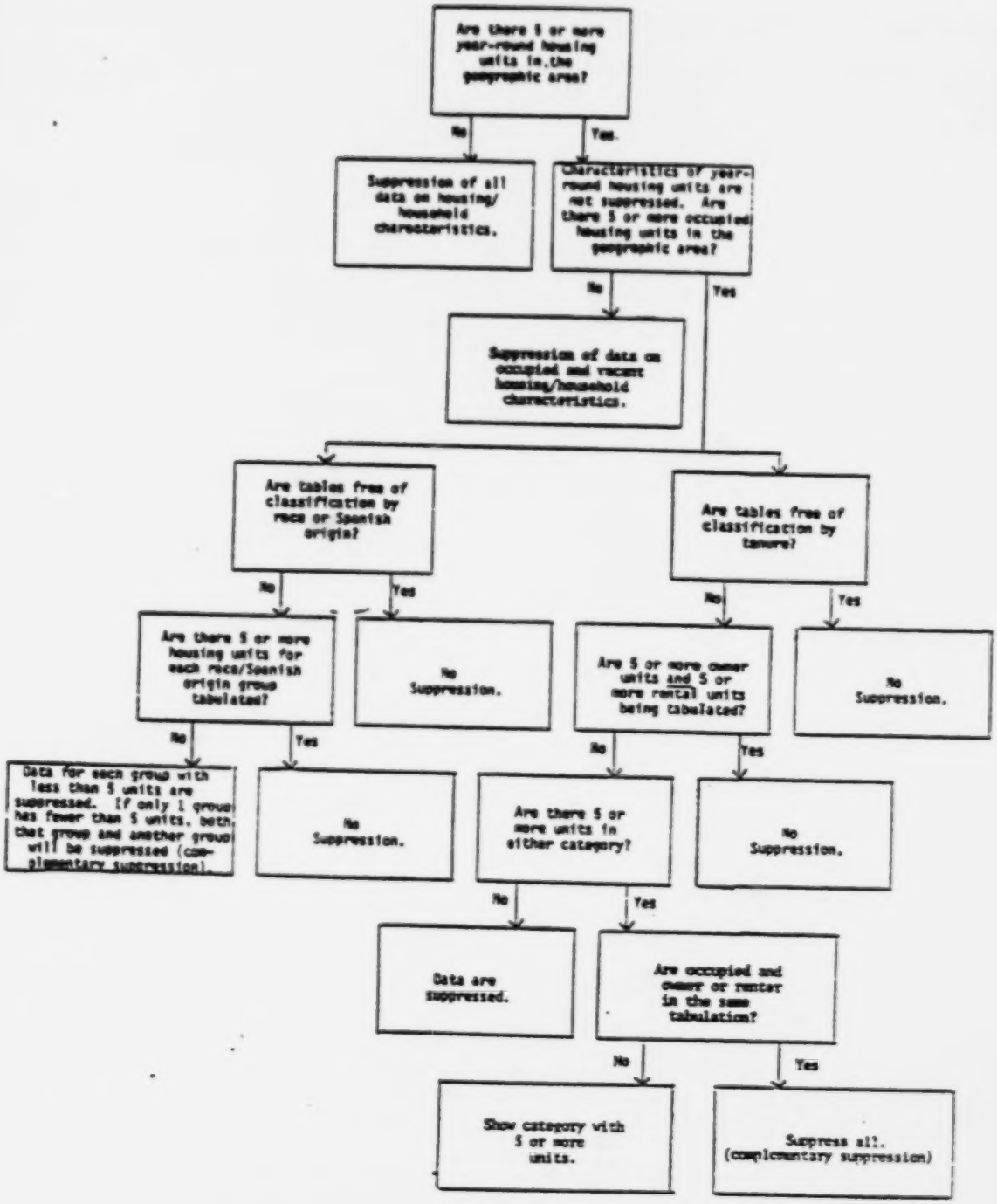

Are there 15 or more persons in geographic area being tabulated?
No
Yes
Suppression of all data on the characteristics of persons for the geographic area except counts of persons by race and Spanish origin.
Is table free of race or Spanish origin cross-classification?
No
Yes
Are there 15 or more persons in each individual race or Spanish origin group in the geographic area?
No Suppression.
No
Yes
Suppression of all data on the characteristics of persons in each race/Spanish origin group with fewer than 15 persons. If only 1 group meets this criterion both that group and another group will be suppressed.
No Suppression.

Figure 9. Suppression Schematic - 100 Percent Data

Housing Units


Are there 5 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area?
No
Yes
Suppression of all data on housing/household characteristics.
Characteristics of year-round housing units are not suppressed. Are there 5 or more occupied housing units in the geographic area?
No
Yes
Suppression of data on occupied and vacant housing/household characteristics.
Are tables free of classification by race or Spanish origin?
No
Yes
Are there 5 or more housing units for each race/Spanish origin group tabulated?
No
Yes
Data for each group with less than 5 units are suppressed. If only 1 group has fewer than 5 units, both that group and another group will be suppressed (complementary suppression).
No Suppression.
No Suppression.
Are tables free of classification by tenure?
No
Yes
Are 5 or more owner units and 5 or more rental units being tabulated?
No
Yes
Are there 5 or more units in either category?
No
Yes
Data are suppressed.
Are occupied and owner or renter in the same tabulation?
No
Yes
Show category with 5 or more units.
Suppress all. (complementary suppression)
No Suppression.
No Suppression.

only when there are fewer than five year-round housing units in the geographic area being tabulated regardless of the number of occupied housing units or the number of persons. See Figure 9.

Suppression of Family, Household, or Occupied Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area tabulated.

Suppression of Owner or Renter Characteristics. Distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only when the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five.

Suppression of Tables Cross-Classified by Race or Spanish Origin. Population and housing characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. On this level the 15 person or five household criteria stated above are also applied to each race or Spanish origin category. For example, a table of race by age for a geographic area which has 80 persons--40 White, 20 Black, 14 American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, and 6 Asian and Pacific Islanders shows data on age for Whites and Blacks. None of the data for these 2 groups are suppressed since they meet the criteria of having 15 persons of that race or Spanish origin group in the geographic area ("rule of 15"). Data for the other two race groups would not be shown.

Individual cells of data for specific race or Spanish origin groups are never suppressed when there are 15 or more persons of that group in a geographic area unless required by complementary suppression (see below). For example, a table on age by race indicating 2 Blacks under 5 years, 10 Blacks 5 to 17 years, 4 Blacks 18 to 64 years, and 4 Blacks 65 years and over is presented since there are 15 or more total Blacks in the geographic area being tabulated.

The population and housing suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. For example, if there are 16 Spanish origin persons but only four households with Spanish origin householders, the person characteristics will be shown but the family, household, and housing characteristics will be suppressed.

Complementary Suppression

In some cases complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of suppressed data by subtraction. For instance, when a table shows the number of persons in unit for all households and also for renters, there must be at least five owners and five renters for the renter data to be shown; otherwise the characteristics of the owners could be derived by subtracting renter data from data for all households.

The following example illustrates complementary suppression as applied to a table of population characteristics cross-classified by race.

EXAMPLE: This is a hypothetical table of race by age. The first column indicates the actual figures, while the second column indicates the data as they appear after applying both primary and complementary suppression.

Race by Age	(1) Actual	(2) Data as made Public	
Total:			
Under 5 years	10	10	
5 to 17 years	20	20	
18 to 64 years	140	140	
65 years and over	30	30	
White:			
Under 5 years	7	7	
5 to 17 years	11	11	
18 to 64 years	90	90	
65 years and over	16	16	
Black:			
Under 5 years	1	0(s)	
5 to 17 years	1	0(s)	Primary
18 to 64 years	10	0(s)	Suppression
65 years and over	2	0(s)	
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut:			
Under 5 years	2	0(s)	
5 to 17 years	8	0(s)	Complementary
18 to 64 years	40	0(s)	Suppression
65 years and over	12	0(s)	
Asian and Pacific Islander:			
Under 5 years	0	0	
5 to 17 years	0	0	
18 to 64 years	0	0	
65 years and over	0	0	
Other:			
Under 5 years	0	0	
5 to 17 years	0	0	
18 to 64 years	0	0	
65 years and over	0	0	

Comparing the columns, the actual count (col. 1) indicates more than 15 persons for both Whites and American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts, less than 15 Blacks, and 0 for both Asian and Pacific Islanders and Other. Since there are fewer than 15 Blacks, data for this group are suppressed. However, since only one race group is suppressed, complementary suppression rules must be applied. Since it would be a simple matter to determine the number of Blacks by subtracting the sum of Whites and American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts from the

total, it is necessary to suppress the data for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts as well (complementary suppression). Column 2 indicates the figures which would appear with an indication whether suppression is primary or complementary. It should be noted that "other" is the first race category to which complementary suppression is applied if there are persons in that category. This complementary suppression may not always be obvious because many tables do not present data about "other races" directly, but require them to be derived by subtraction.

Examples of Suppression

The following example shows four tables from the STF 1 Data Dictionary. The first table (Table 7) will never be suppressed because it is a basic count. The second table (Table 10) will only be suppressed if there are fewer than 15 persons in the geographic area being summarized. The third table (Table 19) will be suppressed if there are fewer than five occupied housing units in the tabulation area. The fourth table (Table 12) will have portions suppressed for race groups with fewer than 15 members in the geographic area tabulated or if complementary suppression is applied.

EXAMPLES:

This table has no suppression because a count of persons by race is never suppressed.

TABLE 7 (TAB7) 9 370 370 N 15

RACE (15)

This table has no suppression

Universe: Persons

SEE FOOTNOTE 3 4

TAB7		
(1)	370	White
(2)	379	Black
		American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
(3)	388	American Indian
(4)	397	Eskimo
(5)	406	Aleut
		Asian and Pacific Islander:
(6)	415	Japanese
(7)	424	Chinese
(8)	433	Filipino
(9)	442	Korean
(10)	451	Asian Indian
(11)	460	Vietnamese
(12)	469	Hawaiian
(13)	478	Guamanian
(14)	487	Samoan
(15)	496	Other

This table will be suppressed only when there are 1-14 persons in the geographic area.

TABLE 18 (TAB18) 9 595 595 N 52

SEX (2) BY AGE (26)

SUPPLG01 applies to all cells

Universe: Persons

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
Sex BY
Age

TAB18

		Total:
(1,1)	595	Under 1 year
(1,2)	604	1 and 2 years
(1,3)	613	3 and 4 years
(1,4)	622	5 years
(1,5)	631	6 years
(1,6)	640	7 to 9 years
(1,7)	649	10 to 13 years
(1,8)	658	14 years
(1,9)	667	15 years
(1,10)	676	16 years
(1,11)	685	17 years
(1,12)	694	18 years
(1,13)	703	19 years
(1,14)	712	20 years
(1,15)	721	21 years
(1,16)	730	22 to 24 years
(1,17)	739	25 to 29 years
(1,18)	748	30 to 34 years
(1,19)	757	35 to 44 years
(1,20)	766	45 to 54 years
(1,21)	775	55 to 59 years
(1,22)	784	60 and 61 years
(1,23)	793	62 to 64 years
(1,24)	802	65 to 74 years
(1,25)	811	75 to 84 years
(1,26)	820	85 years and over
		Female:
(2,1)	829	Under 1 year
(2,2)	838	1 and 2 years
(2,3)	847	3 and 4 years
(2,4)	856	5 years
(2,5)	865	6 years
(2,6)	874	7 to 9 years
(2,7)	883	10 to 13 years
(2,8)	892	14 years
(2,9)	901	15 years
(2,10)	910	16 years
(2,11)	919	17 years
(2,12)	928	18 years
(2,13)	937	19 years
(2,14)	946	20 years
(2,15)	955	21 years
(2,16)	964	22 to 24 years
(2,17)	973	25 to 29 years
(2,18)	982	30 to 34 years
(2,19)	991	35 to 44 years
(2,20)	1000	45 to 54 years
(2,21)	1009	55 to 59 years
(2,22)	1018	60 and 61 years
(2,23)	1027	62 to 64 years
(2,24)	1036	65 to 74 years
(2,25)	1045	75 to 84 years
(2,26)	1054	85 years and over

This table will be suppressed only when there are 1-4 occupied housing units in the area.

TABLE 19 (TAB19) 9 1822 184 N 4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE (4)

SUPPLG10 applies to all cells

Universe: Households With One Or More Persons Under 18 Years

TAB19

(1)	1822	Married-couple family
		Other family:
(2)	1831	Male householder, no wife present
(3)	1840	Female householder, no husband present
(4)	1849	Nonfamily household

The portion of this table indicating total will only be suppressed when there are 1-14 persons in the geographic area.

The portion of the table containing summaries for White persons will be suppressed if there are 1-14 White persons in the geographic area, or if complementary suppression is applied. The same rule applies to each race/Spanish origin group.

```
TABLE 12        9     1090   1098        M          20
(TAB12)
                RACE (5) BY AGE (4)

                 SUPPLG01 applies to cells 1-4
                 SUPPLG02 applies to cells 5-8
                 SUPPLG03 applies to cells 9-12
                 SUPPLG04 applies to cells 13-16
                 SUPPLG05 applies to cells 17-20

                 Universe: Persons

                 SEE FOOTNOTE  4

                 THE STRATIFIERS ARE
                   Race BY
                     Age

TAB12

                          Total:
(1,1)          1098        Under 5 years
(1,2)          1099        5 to 17 years
(1,3)          1108        18 to 64 years
(1,4)          1117        65 years and over
                          White:
(2,1)          1126        Under 5 years
(2,2)          1135        5 to 17 years
(2,3)          1144        18 to 64 years
(2,4)          1153        65 years and over
                          Black:
(3,1)          1162        Under 5 years
(3,2)          1171        5 to 17 years
(3,3)          1180        18 to 64 years
(3,4)          1189        65 years and over
                          American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
(4,1)          1198        Under 5 years
(4,2)          1207        5 to 17 years
(4,3)          1216        18 to 64 years
(4,4)          1225        65 years and over
                          Asian and Pacific Islander:
(5,1)          1234        Under 5 years
(5,2)          1243        5 to 17 years
(5,3)          1252        18 to 64 years
(5,4)          1261        65 years and over
```

Programming with Suppression

Suppressed data cells contain zeroes. To distinguish between zeroes as suppression and zeroes as valid data, occurrences of suppression are identified by a series of flag fields in the geographic identification portion of each logical record. Programmers developing software should include procedures to check these fields for the presence of suppression and, if necessary, to flag the output of any cumulation which includes one or more suppressed fields.

In reviewing the data dictionary, the programmer can determine which suppression flags indicate suppression for particular tables by checking either the table description or the flag description. An example of each is on the following page.

Example: The boxed illustration below is the table description as it appears in the data dictionary. The other portion illustrates the suppression flag to which the table description refers.

```
TABLE 43          9   2762   1124
(TAB43)
                CONTRACT RENT (14)

                 SUPFLG18 applies to all cells
```

SUPFLG18 — Renter Occupied Housing Unit Suppression Flag
A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five housing units in the renter-occupied category of the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This effects the following tables:
43
44
45(cell 1)
46(cell 1)

0 No suppression
1 Suppression

Figure 10 which follows, lists each suppression flag, its location within the record, and the tables or cells within tables which are affected when suppression is applied. The suppression flag field which applies to each table or portion of a table is also identified in the table description in the data dictionary. The flags are located in the geographic identification section of each record segment in positions 205-225.

Figure 10. Suppression Flags

Name	Begin	Table
SUPFLG01	205	6, 10, 11, 12 (cells 1-4), 14, 15, 17, 18, 20
SUPFLG02	206	12 (cells 5-8)

SUPFLG03	207	12 (cells 9-12)
SUPFLG04	208	12 (cells 13-16)
SUPFLG05	209	12 (cells 17-20)
SUPFLG06	210	13 (1-4)
SUPFLG07	211	13 (cells 5-8)
SUPFLG08	212	13 (cells 9-12)
SUPFLG09	213	29 (cell 1), 30, 31, 32 (cell 1), 47 (cells 1-2), 55
SUPFLG10	214	2, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, (cells 1-2) 24, 26 (cell 2), 29 (cells 3-4), 32 (cells 3-5), 33 (cells 1-6), 34, 35, 36 (cell 1), 37 (cells 1-3), 47 (cells 3-4), 48 (cell 1), 49 (cell 1), 50, 51
SUPFLG11	215	27 (cell 6)
SUPFLG12	216	27 (cell 7)
SUPFLG13	217	27 (cell 8)
SUPFLG14	218	27 (cell 9)
SUPFLG15	219	27 (cell 10)
SUPFLG16	220	23 (cells 3-4), 29 (cell 2), 32 (cell 2), 33 (cells 7-12), 36 (cell 2), 37 (cells 4-6), 47 (cells 5-6), 48 (cell 2), 49 (cell 2)
SUPFLG17	221	38, 39, 40 (cell 1), 41 (cell 1), 42 (cell 1)
SUPFLG18	222	43, 44, 45 (cell 1), 46 (cell 1)
SUPFLG19	223	28 (cell 4)
SUPFLG20	224	28 (cell 5)
SUPFLG21	225	28 (cell 6)

Evaluating the Effect of Suppression

In most cases, suppressed data values are small (fewer than 5 or 15) except where a large population is affected by complementary suppression. Therefore, in certain noncritical applications, users may simplify programming operations by ignoring suppression and treating suppressed cells as zero cells.

However, if the user is adding up blocks or enumeration districts to derive tables for user-defined areas, ignoring suppression can result in a downward bias in the totals. The impact of that downward bias can be gauged by comparing sums associated with tables subject to suppresssion with nonsuppressed sums for the same aggregation of areas. For example, if age data for Blacks from table 12 are added together for a group of blocks, the impact of suppression can be gauged by adding the ages together to get a total, and comparing that number to the number of Blacks derived from summary table 7 for the same group of blocks (table 7 is not subject to suppression).

STF 1 DATA FINDER

ITEM	TABLE NUMBER
Age	10,11,12,13,14,17, 18,19,20,21,23
Age of Householder	23
Persons 15 Years Old And Over	14
Persons 60 Years Old And Over	21
Persons 65 Years Old And Over	20,22,23
Persons Under 18 Years	17,19
Median Age	11
Aggregate Contract Rent And Rent Asked	45
Aggregate Rooms	32
Aggregate Value And Price Asked (See Also Value)	40,42
Allocations and Substitutions:	
Allocations (Housing)	59
Allocations (Population)	57
Persons Substituted	56
Year-Round Housing Units Substituted	58
Boarded Up (See Housing Units, Year-Round, Vacant)	
Children (See Related Children and/or Household Type And Relationship)	
Condominium Housing Units (See Housing Units, Year-Round)	
Contract Rent (See Also Rent Asked)	43,44
Duration Of Vacancy (See Housing Units, Year-Round, Vacant)	
Families	2
Household Type (See Also Household Type And Relationship and/or Households With One Or More Nonrelatives Present)	16,19,21,22

ITEM	TABLE NUMBER
Household Type And Relationship (See Also Household Type and/or Households With One Or More Nonrelatives Present)	15,17,20
Households (See Also Housing Units, Year-Round; Occupied)	3,16,19,21,22,24
Households With One Or More Nonrelatives Present (See Also Household Type And Relationship)	24
Householder Of Spanish Origin (See Also Spanish Origin)	28
Housing Units (Including Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units)	4
Housing Units, Year-Round	5,23,25 thru 55,58,59
Occupied and Vacant	5,29,30,31,32,40,41, 42,45,46,47,55,58,59
Condominium	29,42
Owner-Occupied And Vacant-For-Sale-Only	42
Vacancy Status	29
Specified Owner-Occupied And Vacant-For-Sale-Only Noncondominium	40,41
Specified Renter-Occupied And Vacant-For-Rent	45,46
Substituted or Allocated (See Allocations and Substitutions)	
Occupied	23,26,27,28,33,34, 35,36,37,38,39,43, 44,48,49,50,51
Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium	38,39
Specified Renter-Occupied	43,44
Vacant	25,52,53,54
Boarded Up	52
Duration of Vacancy:	
Vacant 2 Or More Months	53
Vacant 6 Or More Months	54
Vacant-For-Rent	53
Vacant-For-Sale-Only	54
Vacancy Status	25

ITEM	TABLE NUMBER
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities For Exclusive Use (See Plumbing Facilities)	
Marital Status	14
Median Age (See also Age)	11
Median Contract Rent (See Also Contract Rent)	44
Median Persons Per Unit (See Also Persons; Persons In Household, Persons In Unit, and/or Persons Per Unit)	34
Median Rooms (See Also Rooms)	31
Median Value (See Also Value)	39
Noncondominium Housing Units (See Housing Units, Year-Round)	
Occupied Housing Units (See Housing Units, Year-Round)	
Occupancy Status	5,40,41,45,46,47
Owner Occupied (See Housing Units, Year-Round)	
Paying Cash Rent (See Contract Rent)	
Persons	1, 6 thru 23,33 thru 37,48 thru 51,56,57
Persons In Household	16,21,22
Persons In Unit	33,36,49,50,51
Persons Per Unit	34,35
Persons Per Room	37,48,49,51
1.01 Persons Or More Persons Per Room	48,49,51
Persons Of Spanish Origin	8,9,13
Related Children	18
Substituted Or Allocated (See Allocations And Substitutions)	
Plumbing Facilities	47,48,50,51
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	48,50

ITEM	TABLE NUMBER
Price Asked (See Aggregate Value And Price Asked and/or Value)	
Race	7,9,12,13,27,28
Race of Householder	27,28
Related Children (See Also Household Type And Relationship)	18
Relationship (See Household Type And Relationship, Household Type, and/or Households With One Or More Nonrelatives Present)	
Rent (See Contract Rent, and/or Aggregate Contract Rent And Rent Asked)	
Rent Asked (See Also Contract Rent)	45
Renter Occupied (See Housing Units, Year-Round)	
Rooms (See Also Persons Per Room and Aggregate Rooms)	30,31
Rural (See Urban And Rural)	
Sex	6,10,11,14
Spanish Origin	8,9,13
Specified Units (See Housing Units, Year-Round)	
Substituted (See Allocations and Substitutions)	
Tenure	23,26,27,28,29,32,33,36,37,47,48,49
Tenure and Occupancy Status	47
Tenure and Vacancy Status (See Also Housing Units, Year-Round)	29,32
Units At Address	55
Urban And Rural	1,4

ITEM	TABLE NUMBER
Vacancy Status (See Housing Units, Year-Round and/or Tenure and Vacancy Status)	
Value (See Also Aggregate Value And Price Asked)	38,39
Year-Round Housing Units (See Housing Units, Year-Round)	

STF 1 UNIVERSE FINDER

Universes in STF 1 are defined on the basis of one of the following four characteristics: persons, housing units, households, and families. The universe is indicated on this finder by an X. Universe restrictors are identified with an r. Thus, a user interested in counts of households can quickly identify which tables should be consulted.

UNIVERSE

TABLE	PERSONS	HOUSING UNITS	HOUSEHOLDS	FAMILIES
1.	X			
2.				X
3.			X	
4.		X		
5.		X		
6.	X			
7.	X			
8.	X			
9.	X			
10.	X			
11.	X			
12.	X			
13.	X			
14.	X			
15.	X			
16.			X	
17.	X			
18.	X			
19.	r		X	
20.	X			
21.	r		X	
22.	r		X	
23.	r	X		
24.			X	
25.		X		
26.		X		
27.		X		
28.	r	X		
29.		X		
30.		X		
31.		X		
32.		X		
33.		X		
34.		X		
35.		X		
36.	X	r		

TABLE	PERSONS	HOUSING UNITS	HOUSEHOLDS	FAMILIES
37.		X		
38.		X		
39.		X		
40.		X		
41.		X		
42.		X		
43.		X		
44.		X		
45.		X		
46.		X		
47.		X		
48.	r	X		
49.	X	r		
50.	X	r		
51.	X	r		
52.		X		
53.		X		
54.		X		
55.		X		
56.	X			
57.	X			
58.		X		
59.		X		

STF 1 TABLE OUTLINES

1. URBAN AND RURAL (3) [3]

   Universe: Persons

   - Total
   - Inside urbanized areas
   - Rural

   NOTE: Urban is derived by subtracting rural from total

2. FAMILIES [1]

3. HOUSEHOLDS 1/ [1]

4. URBAN AND RURAL (3) [3]

   Universe: Housing Units (Including Vacant Seasonal and Migratory Units) 2/

   - Total
   - Inside urbanized areas
   - Rural

   NOTE: Urban is derived by subtracting rural from total

5. OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) [3]

   Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

   - Total
   - Occupied 1/
   - Vacant

6. SEX (2) [2]

   Universe: Persons

   - Male
   - Female

7. RACE (15) [15]

   Universe: Persons

   - White
   - Black
   - American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
     - American Indian
     - Eskimo
     - Aleut
   - Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
     - Japanese
     - Chinese
     - Filipino
     - Korean
     - Asian Indian
     - Vietnamese
     - Hawaiian
     - Guamanian
     - Samoan
   - Other 3/

8. SPANISH ORIGIN (5) [5]

   Universe: Persons

   - Not of Spanish origin
   - Mexican
   - Puerto Rican
   - Cuban
   - Other Spanish

9. RACE (5) [5]

   Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin

   - Total
   - White
   - Black
   - American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander 4/
   - Other 3/

10. SEX (2) BY AGE (26) [52]

    Universe: Persons

    - Total:
      - Under 1 year
      - 1 and 2 years
      - 3 and 4 years
      - 5 years
      - 6 years
      - 7 to 9 years
      - 10 to 13 years
      - 14 years
      - 15 years
      - 16 years
      - 17 years
      - 18 years
      - 19 years
      - 20 years
      - 21 years
      - 22 to 24 years
      - 25 to 29 years
      - 30 to 34 years
      - 35 to 44 years
      - 45 to 54 years
      - 55 to 59 years
      - 60 and 61 years
      - 62 to 64 years
      - 65 to 74 years
      - 75 to 84 years
      - 85 years and over
    - Female:
      - (Repeat Age)

11. MEDIAN AGE BY SEX (3) [3]

    Universe: Persons

    (1 implied decimal)

    - Total
    - Male
    - Female

12. RACE (5) BY AGE (4) [20]

    Universe: Persons

    - Total:
      - Under 5 years
      - 5 to 17 years
      - 18 to 64 years
      - 65 years and over
    - White:
      - (Repeat Age)
    - Black:
      - (Repeat Age)
    - American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
      - (Repeat Age)
    - Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
      - (Repeat Age)

13. RACE (3) BY AGE (4) [12]

    Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin

    - Total:
      - Under 5 years
      - 5 to 17 years
      - 18 to 64 years
      - 65 years and over
    - White:
      - (Repeat Age)
    - Black:
      - (Repeat Age)

14. SEX (2) BY MARITAL STATUS (5) [10]

    Universe: Persons 15 Years And Over

    - Male:
      - Single
      - Now married, except separated
      - Separated
      - Widowed
      - Divorced
    - Female:
      - (Repeat Marital Status)

15. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (9) [9]

    Universe: Persons

    - In family household:
      - Householder
      - Spouse
      - Other relatives 5/
      - Nonrelatives 6/
    - In nonfamily household:
      - Male householder
      - Female householder
      - Nonrelatives 6/
    - In group quarters:
      - Inmate of institution
      - Other

( ) Indicates number of cells in each stratifier.
[ ] Indicates number of cells in each table.

16. PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE (7) 7/ [7]

Universe: Households

1 person:
Male householder
Female householder
2 or more persons:
Married-couple family
Other family:
Male householder, no wife present
Female householder, no husband present
Nonfamily household:
Male householder
Female householder

17. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (7) [7]

Universe: Persons Under 18 Years

In household:
Householder or spouse
Own child of householder: 8/
In married-couple family
In other family (male or female householder, no spouse present)
Other relatives 5/
Nonrelatives 6/
In group quarters:
Inmate of institution
Other

18. AGE (2) [2]

Universe: Related Children 8/

Under 5 years
5 to 17 years

19. HOUSEHOLD TYPE (4) [4]

Universe: Households With One or More Persons Under 18 Years

Married-couple family
Other family:
Male householder, no wife present
Female householder, no husband present
Nonfamily household

20. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (9) [9]

Universe: Persons 65 Years And Over

In family household:
Householder
Spouse
Other relatives 5/
Nonrelatives 6/
In nonfamily household:
Male householder
Female householder
Nonrelatives 6/
In group quarters:
Inmate of institution
Other

21. PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE (3) 7/ [3]

Universe: Households With One Or More Persons 60 Years And Over

1 person
2 or more persons:
Family household
Nonfamily household

22. PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE (3) 7/ [3]

Universe: Households With One Or More Persons 65 Years And Over

1 person
2 or more persons:
Family household
Nonfamily household

23. TENURE (2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) [4]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With One Or More Persons 65 Years And Over

Total:
Householder under 65 years
Householder 65 years and over

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Age of Householder)

24. HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONRELATIVES PRESENT [1]

25. VACANCY STATUS (4) [4]

Universe: Vacant Housing Units

For sale only
For rent
Held for occasional use
Other vacants 9/

26. TENURE (2) [2]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Total
Renter occupied

27. TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [10]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Total:
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/
Other 3/

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Race of Householder)

28. TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (3) [6]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With Householder Of Spanish Origin

Total:
Total
White
Black

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Race of Householder)

29. TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS (4) [4]

Universe: Condominium Housing Units

Total
Renter occupied
Vacant for sale only
Other vacants 9/

30. ROOMS (6) [6]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

1 room
2 rooms
3 rooms
4 rooms
5 rooms
6 or more rooms

31. MEDIAN ROOMS [1]

(1 implied decimal)

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

32. AGGREGATE ROOMS BY TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS (5) 10/ [5]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Total
Renter occupied
Vacant for sale only
Vacant for rent
Other vacants 9/

33. TENURE (2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT (6) 7/ [12]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Total:
1 person
2 persons
3 persons
4 persons
5 persons
6 or more persons

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Persons in Unit)

34. MEDIAN PERSONS PER UNIT 7/ [1]

(2 implied decimals)

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

35. PERSONS PER UNIT 7/ [1]

(2 implied decimals)

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

36. TENURE (2) 10/ [2]

Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units

Total
Renter occupied

37. TENURE (2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM (3) [6]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Total:
1.00 or less
1.01 to 1.50
1.51 or more

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Persons Per Room)

38. VALUE (13) [13]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 11/

Less than $10,000
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $19,999
$20,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $29,999
$30,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $39,999
$40,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $79,999
$80,000 to $99,999
$100,000 to $149,999
$150,000 to $199,999
$200,000 or more

39. MEDIAN VALUE [1]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 11/

40. AGGREGATE VALUE AND PRICE ASKED BY OCCUPANCY STATUS (2) 10/ 14/ [2]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied And Vacant-For-Sale-Only Noncondominium Housing Units 11/

Owner occupied
Vacant for sale only

41. OCCUPANCY STATUS (2) [2]

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied And Vacant-For-Sale-Only Noncondominium Units 11/

Owner occupied
Vacant for sale only

42. AGGREGATE VALUE AND PRICE ASKED BY OCCUPANCY STATUS (2) 10/ 14/ [2]

Universe: Owner-Occupied And Vacant-For-Sale-Only Condominium Housing Units 11/

Owner occupied
Vacant for sale only

43. CONTRACT RENT (14) [14]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units 12/

With cash rent:
Less than $50
$50 to $99
$100 to $119
$120 to $139
$140 to $149
$150 to $159
$160 to $169
$170 to $199
$200 to $249
$250 to $299
$300 to $399
$400 to $499
$500 or more
No cash rent

44. MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT [1]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units Paying Cash Rent 12/

45. AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT AND RENT ASKED BY OCCUPANCY STATUS (2) 10/ [2]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Paying Cash Rent And Vacant-For-Rent Housing Units 12/

Renter occupied
Vacant for rent

46. OCCUPANCY STATUS (2) [2]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Paying Cash Rent And Vacant-For-Rent Housing Units 12/

Renter occupied
Vacant for rent

47. TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) BY PLUMBING FACILITIES (2) [6]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Total:
Complete plumbing for exclusive use
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use 13/

Total occupied:
(Repeat Plumbing Facilities)

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Plumbing Facilities)

48. TENURE (2) [2]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With 1.01 Or More Persons Per Room Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities For Exclusive Use 13/

Total
Renter occupied

49. TENURE (2) 10/ [2]

Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units With 1.01 Or More Persons Per Room

Total
Renter occupied

50. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE 10/ 13/ [1]

51. PLUMBING FACILITIES (2) 10/ [2]

Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units With 1.01 Or More Persons Per Room

Complete plumbing for exclusive use
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use 13/

52. VACANT HOUSING UNITS WHICH ARE BOARDED UP [1]

53. VACANT-FOR-RENT HOUSING UNITS WHICH HAVE BEEN VACANT 2 OR MORE MONTHS [1]

54. VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY HOUSING UNITS WHICH HAVE BEEN VACANT 6 OR MORE MONTHS [1]

55. UNITS AT ADDRESS (4) [4]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

1
2 to 9
10 or more
Mobile home or trailer

56. PERSONS SUBSTITUTED [1]

57. ALLOCATIONS (POPULATION) (7) [7]

Universe: Persons Not Substituted With One Or More Items Allocated

Persons with one or more items allocated 15/
Relationship allocated
Sex allocated
Age allocated
Race allocated
Origin allocated
Marital status allocated for persons 15 years and over

58. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS SUBSTITUTED [1]

59. ALLOCATIONS (HOUSING) (9) [9]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units Not Substituted With One Or More Housing Items Allocated

Year-round housing units with one or more housing items allocated 16/
Vacancy status allocated
Duration of vacancy allocated
Units at address allocated
Rooms allocated
Plumbing facilities allocated
Tenure allocated
Value or price asked allocated 11/
Contract rent or rent asked allocated 12/

FOOTNOTE SECTION

01 The count of households in the complete-count tabulations by definition equals the number of occupied housing units. For this documentation the term "Household" is used unless the matrix is stratified by a housing item such as tenure, plumbing facilities, etc., in which case, the term "Occupied housing unit" is used.

02 Vacant seasonal/migratory units are excluded from all other tabulation matrices.

03 For data tabulated on a 100-percent basis, includes all persons in the category "Other." For data tabulated from the sample, excludes those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian and Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.

04 "Asian and Pacific Islander," in the 100-percent tabulations, includes "Japanese," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Asian Indian," "Vietnamese," "Hawaiian," "Guamanian," and "Samoan." "Asian and Pacific Islander," in sample tabulations, includes the groups listed above and those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian or Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.

05 Relatives include householder, spouse, and the questionnaire categories: "Son/daughter," "Brother/sister," "Father/mother," and "Other relative." Tabulations of "Other relatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

06 "Nonrelatives" include the questionnaire categories: "Roomer, boarder," "Partner, roommate," "Paid employee," and "Other nonrelative." Tabulations of "Nonrelatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

07 Tabulations of "Persons in household" based on 100-percent data by definition are the same as tabulations of "Persons in unit." The phrase "Persons in household" is used unless the matrix is stratified by a housing item such as tenure, plumbing facilities, etc., in which case, the phrase "Persons in unit" is used. Tabulations of "Persons in household" and "Persons in unit" based on sample data are not necessarily the same because of differences in the procedures used to inflate sample population and housing data.

08 A "Child of householder" includes any son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. An "Own child of householder" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. "Related children" include not only own children but also all other family members, regardless of marital status, who are under 18 years old, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are included in the "Nonrelative" category.

09 Vacant housing units include the questionnaire categories: "For rent," "For sale only," "Rented or sold, not occupied," "Held for occasional use," and "Other vacant." Tabulations of "other vacants" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

10 This aggregate, along with the relevant count, will permit the computation of a mean. For example, the aggregate value for specified owner-occupied noncondominium units will yield the mean value when divided by the count of specified owner-occupied noncondominium units, and the aggregate rooms for occupied and vacant year-round units divided by the count of occupied and vacant year-round units yields mean rooms. (See footnote 14 prior to computing mean value or price asked).

11 Value and price asked are tabulated separately for noncondominium and condominium units.

The noncondominium value distribution is restricted to certain kinds of "owner-occupied" units; the noncondominium price asked distribution is restricted to certain kinds of "vacant-for-sale only" units. The following are excluded from the tabulations on value and price asked for noncondominium units:

a. Units at an address with two or more units
b. Units on 10 or more acres
c. Units with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property
d. Mobile homes or trailers

The condominium value distribution is tabulated for all "owner-occupied" condominium units; the condominium price asked distribution is tabulated for all "vacant-for-sale only" condominium units.

12 Contract rent is tabulated for all "renter-occupied" units except one-family houses on a property of 10 or more acres. Rent asked is tabulated for all "vacant-for-rent" units except one-family houses on a property of 10 or more acres. Units tabulated in the "No Cash Rent" category are all occupied housing units

reported as "No Cash Rent" except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

13 Lacking complete plumbing (facilities) for exclusive use includes: Complete plumbing (facilities) but also used by another household, some but not all plumbing facilities, or no plumbing facilities.

14 Multiply the aggregate value and price asked by $250 to obtain the true value or price asked. The tabulation was scaled by a factor of $250 for tally purposes.

15 Allocations of marital status for persons under 15 years old are not included in "Persons with one or more items allocated."

16 "Year-round housing units with one or more housing items allocated" includes allocations of "Units at address," "Access," "Plumbing facilities," "Rooms," "Tenure," "Condominium Status," "Acreage of property," "Commercial establishment or medical office," "Value" or "Price asked," "Contract rent" or "Rent asked," "Vacancy indicator," "Vacancy status," "Boarded up status," and "Duration of vacancy."

HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

The data dictionary contains complete information regarding geographic codes, table information, and a detailed table layout. The following is an outline of information provided in both the geographic and table identification portions of the file.

Geographic Identification.

The first line of each geographic identification variable gives the name, size/scale, begin position, relative begin position, and the variable label. Following those items, on subsequent lines, are any applicable notes and value codes. Each of these items is defined below.

1. Name. This is an arbitrarily assigned 8-character identifier. It may be a mnemonic such as "STATE" or "EDNUMBER", or a sequential identifier such as "TAB1", "TAB2", etc.

2. Size/Scale. The size of a data item is given in characters. The scale of a data item is given in powers of 10. Implied decimals or multipliers (in powers of ten only) are indicated by a "-" or a "+" followed by a number. For example, 123.45 would appear on the data tape as 12345, and the size/scale value would be 5/-2. A number recorded in thousands (12,345,000 for example) would appear on the data tape as 12345 and the size/scale value would be 5/+3. Scale factors which are not a power of ten are identified in the notes following the description and in the footnotes.

3. Begin. This is the location in the data record of the first character of the data item.

4. Relative Begin. This value indicates the beginning location of a data item within the segment files with segmented records. For example, STF 1 has a census logical record length of 3276 characters which is segmented into two segments of 1638 characters each. The data item beginning in position 1639 of the census logical record would have a relative begin value of 1.

5. Data Type. The data type indicates whether the data item is alphanumeric (A) or numeric (N).

6. Description. Following the Data Type is a description of the data item. This heading is not labeled on the data dictionary. This section also provides any relevant notes or footnote references. In addition, any value codes necessary for the data item are listed and labeled here.

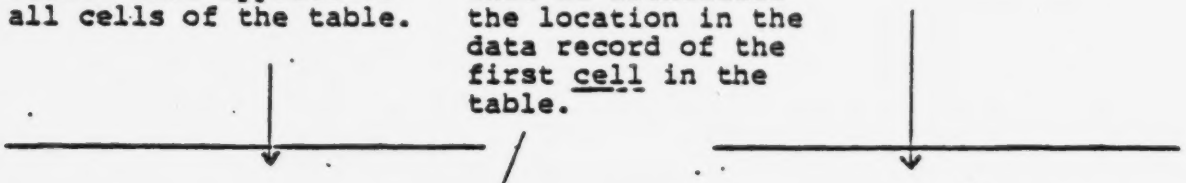
Table Identification.

The documentation of tables begins with the name, size/scale, begin position, relative begin position for the table, data type, and the number of cells. This information is followed by the table title, applicable suppression flags, universe definition, applicable footnotes, stratifier identification, and a listing of the cells. These items are defined below.

The size/scale information is the same as defined above for geographic identification. Any scale value identified here applies to all cells of the table.

This item is the same as defined above for geographic identification, except that it identifies the location in the data record of the first cell in the table.

The data type indicates whether the data item is alphanumeric (A) or numeric (N).



NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 27 (TAB27)	9	2092	454	N	10

This is an 8 character identifier of the table number. The convention used here, shown in parentheses, is to follow "TAB" with the table number, which identifies the data item as a table for CENSPAC. The "TABLE A15" is generated by the CENSPAC Documentor program.

This item gives the total number of data items, or cells, in the table. The number of cells is the product of the number of categories for each stratifier in the table.

This item identifies the location in the data record, relative to the beginning of the current segment, of the first cell in the table.

Table Title. The title of the table identifies the stratifiers used in the table, and in parentheses following each stratifier the number of categories for that stratifier. For example, this title indicates that there are two categories of tenure and five categories of race of householder identified in the table.

Suppression Flags. This section of the table documentation identifies by name any applicable suppression flags and the cells to which they apply.

Universe. The universe identifies the the unit of observation for the table. For example, the cells in this table are counts of occupied housing units.

Footnotes. This section identifies any footnotes, listed at the end of the data dictionary, which apply to the table.

Stratifiers. This section lists the stratifiers used in the table, in the order that they appear on the data tape. For example, this table begins with the first category of tenure cross classified by the five categories of race of householder. This is followed by the second category of tenure cross classified by the five categories of race of householder.

```
TABLE 27      9     2892   484      N          10
(TAB27)
          TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

          No suppression in cells 1-5
          SUPFLG11 applies to cell 6
          SUPFLG12 applies to cell 7
          SUPFLG13 applies to cell 8
          SUPFLG14 applies to cell 9
          SUPFLG15 applies to cell 10

          Universe: Occupied Housing Units

          SEE FOOTNOTE 3 4

          THE STRATIFIERS ARE
            Tenure BY
              Race Of Householder

TAB27
                    Total:
(1,1)      2892     White
(1,2)      2101     Black
(1,3)      2110     American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
(1,4)      2119     Asian and Pacific Islander
(1,5)      2128     Other
                    Renter occupied:
(2,1)      2137     White
(2,2)      2146     Black
(2,3)      2155     American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
(2,4)      2164     Asian and Pacific Islander
(2,5)      2173     Other
```

SCHOOL DISTRICT SUMMARIES OF 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING DATA: STF-1F AND STF-3F

THE STF-1F HAS A RECORD SIZE OF 3,276. EACH RECORD IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SEGMENTS OF 1,638 POSITIONS EACH. WHEN PROCESSING THIS FILE, THE FIRST 252 POSITIONS OF THE FILE SHOULD BE READ AS ALPHANUMERICS. THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE FILE SHOULD BE READ AS NUMERICS.

THE STF-3F HAS A RECORD SIZE OF 12,096. EACH RECORD IS DIVIDED INTO 6 SEGMENTS OF 2,016 POSITIONS EACH. WHEN PROCESSING THIS FILE, POSITIONS 0001-0252 AND 11620-12096 SHOULD BE READ AS ALPHANUMERICS. THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE FILE SHOULD BE READ AS NUMERICS.

THE FIRST 102 POSITIONS OF THE FILE ARE REPEATED IN EACH RECORD SEGMENT. NOT ALL OF THE DATA FIELDS INCLUDED IN THE FIRST 252 POSITIONS WILL APPEAR, HOWEVER, IN THE STF-1F AND STF-3F FILES. THE LISTING BELOW IDENTIFIES THE FIELDS THAT ARE BLANK AND THE LOCATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICT IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS AND NAMES.

FIELD NAME	TYPE	LOCATION	POS.	DESCRIPTION
FILEID	AN	0001-0005	5	FILE IDENTIFIER = STF1F
RECTYP		0006-0009	4	BLANK
SUMRYLVL	AN	0010-0011	2	SUMMARY LEVEL CODE: 40 = SCHOOL DISTRICT RECORD 41 = COUNTY COMPONENT RECORD
URBARURL		0012-0013	2	BLANK
SMSACOM		0014-0015	2	BLANK
RACESPAN		0016-0017	2	BLANK
ANCESTRY		0018-0020	3	BLANK
BLOCKPT		0021-0021	1	BLANK
FSTATUS	AN	0022-0022	1	FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE = S
FLAG1	AN	0023-0023	1	FIELD IS BLANK IF LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF THE PERSONS OR YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS WERE SUBSTITUTED. FIELD = 1 IF 20 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE PERSONS OR YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS WERE SUBSTITUTED.
PARTCOU		0024-0024	1	BLANK
FILLER1		0025-0028	4	BLANK
PSAD		0029-0029	1	BLANK
FILLER1A	AN	0030-0030	1	SCHOOL DISTRICT LEVEL CODE: U = UNIFIED (KG-12) S = SECONDARY (07-12) E = ELEMENTARY (KG-08)
REGION	AN	0031-0031	1	REGION CODE: 1 = NORTHEAST 2 = NORTH CENTRAL 3 = SOUTH 4 = WEST
DIVISION	AN	0032-0032	1	DIVISION CODE. THIS IS THE FIRST DIGIT OF THE GEOGRAPHIC STATE CODE 1 = NEW ENGLAND 2 = MIDDLE ATLANTIC 3 = EAST NORTH CENTRAL 4 = WEST NORTH CENTRAL 5 = SOUTH ATLANTIC 6 = EAST SOUTH CENTRAL 7 = WEST SOUTH CENTRAL 8 = MOUNTAIN 9 = PACIFIC
STATEGEO	AN	0033-0033	1	LAST DIGIT OF GEOGRAPHIC STATE CODE: 63 = Alabama 94 = Alaska 86 = Arizona 71 = Arkansas 93 = California 84 = Colorado 16 = Connecticut 51 = Delaware 53 = Dist. Columbia 59 = Florida 58 = Georgia 95 = Hawaii 82 = Idaho 33 = Illinois 43 = Missouri 81 = Montana 46 = Nebraska 88 = Nevada 12 = New Hampshire 22 = New Jersey 85 = New Mexico 21 = New York 56 = North Carolina 44 = North Dakota 31 = Ohio 73 = Oklahoma 92 = Oregon 23 = Pennsylvania

FIELD NAME	TYPE	LOCATION	POS.	DESCRIPTION
STATEGEO	AN	0033-0033	1	GEOGRAPHIC STATE CODE, CONTINUED: 32 = Indiana 42 = Iowa 47 = Kansas 61 = Kentucky 72 = Louisiana 11 = Maine 52 = Maryland 14 = Massachusetts 34 = Michiagn 41 = Minnesota 64 = Mississippi 15 = Rhode Island 57 = South Carolina 45 = South Dakota 62 = Tennessee 74 = Texas 87 = Utah 13 = Vermont 54 = Virginia 55 = West Virginia 91 = Washington 35 = Wisconsin 83 = Wyoming
STATE	AN	0034-0035	2	FIPS STATE CODE 01 = Alabama 02 = Alaska 04 = Arizona 05 = Arkansas 06 = California 08 = Colorado 09 = Connecticut 10 = Delaware 11 = Dist. Columbia 12 = Florida 13 = Georgia 15 = Hawaii 16 = Idaho 17 = Illinois 18 = Indiana 19 = Iowa 20 = Kansas 21 = Kentucky 22 = Louisiana 23 = Maine 24 = Maryland 25 = Massachusetts 26 = Michiagn 27 = Minnesota 28 = Mississippi 29 = Missouri 30 = Montana 31 = Nebraska 32 = Nevada 33 = New Hampshire 34 = New Jersey 35 = New Mexico 36 = New York 37 = North Carolina 38 = North Dakota 39 = Ohio 40 = Oklahoma 41 = Oregon 42 = Pennsylvania 44 = Rhode Island 45 = South Carolina 46 = South Dakota 47 = Tennessee 48 = Texas 49 = Utah 50 = Vermont 51 = Virginia 54 = West Virginia 53 = Washington 55 = Wisconsin 56 = Wyoming
SMSA		0036-0039	4	BLANK
COUNTY	AN	0040-0042	3	FIPS COUNTY CODE WHERE SCHOOL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ARE LOCATED. (SEE FIPS PUB 6-3, 12/15/79)
MCD		0043-0045	3	BLANK
PLACE		0046-0049	4	BLANK
TRACT		0050-0055	6	BLANK
BLKGRP		0056-0058	3	BLANK
PARTPLAC		0059-0059	1	BLANK
PARTTRCT		0060-0060	1	BLANK
PARTBLK		0061-0061	1	BLANK
ENID		0062-0062	1	BLANK
EDNUMBER		0063-0066	4	BLANK
EDSUFFIX		0067-0067	1	BLANK
SCSA		0068-0069	2	BLANK
URBAREA		0070-0073	4	BLANK
CONDIST		0074-0075	2	BLANK
INDANV		0076-0078	3	BLANK
MCDSEQNO		0079-0082	4	BLANK
FILLER2	AN	0083-0087	5	NCES SCHOOL DISTRICT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER. THIS NUMBER IS UNIQUE WITHIN STATE. IT MUST BE USED WITH THE TWO-DIGIT FIPS STATE CODE TO MAKE IT UNIQUE AMONG STATES.
WARD		0088-0089	2	BLANK

FIELD NAME	TYPE	LOCATION	POS.	DESCRIPTION
SEA	A N	0090-0091	2	STATE ECONOMIC AREA
ESR	A N	0092-0094	3	ECONOMIC SUBREGION
DOFFICE	A N	0095-0098	4	DISTRICT OFFICE CODE IF DATA FOR THIS SUMMARY WERE COLLECTED FROM MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT OFFICE THE CODE WILL EQUAL "9999"
SEQID	A N	0099-0102	4	FIRST TWO DIGITS (0099-0100) IDENTIFY THE SEQUENCE OF THIS RECORD SEGMENT AS A PART OF THE CENSUS LOGICAL RECORD. SECOND TWO DIGITS (0101-0102) IDENTIFY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORD SEGMENTS FOR EACH CENSUS LOGICAL RECORD. THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIVE DATA WILL APPEAR ON ONLY THE FIRST RECORD SEGMENT.
SMSASIZE		0103-0103	1	BLANK
UATYPE		0104-0104	1	BLANK
UASIZE		0105-0105	1	BLANK
PLACDESC		0106-0106	1	BLANK
PLACESIZE		0107-0108	2	BLANK
XCITY		0109-0109	1	BLANK
CBD		0110-0110	1	BLANK
MCDCCDSZ		0111-0112	2	BLANK
INDSUBR		0113-0115	3	BLANK
FIPSPLAC		0116-0120	5	BLANK
SFAR		0121-0122	2	BLANK
LONGITUD		0123-0129	7	BLANK
LATITUDE		0130-0135	6	BLANK
LANDAREA		0136-0144	9	BLANK
AREANAME	AN	0145-0184	40	SCHOOL DISTRICT NAME
STATEID	AN	0185-0204	20	STATE'S SCHOOL DISTRICT ID NUMBER

NOTE 1. ON THE STF-1F FILE, ADDITIONAL IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION WILL APPEAR AS FOLLOWS:

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
0226-0238	CITY (OR POST OFFICE ADDRESS)
0239-0240	TWO CHARACTER POST OFFICE STATE ABBREVIATION
0241-0245	ZIP CODE
0246-0252	NCES 7-DIGIT SCHOOL DISTRICT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER*

NOTE 2. ON THE STF-3F FILE, ADDITIONAL IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION WILL APPEAR AS FOLLOWS:

11620-11632	CITY (OR POST OFFICE ADDRESS)
11633-11634	TWO CHARACTER POST OFFICE STATE ABBREVIATION
11635-11639	ZIP CODE
11640-11646	NCES 7-DIGIT SCHOOL DISTRICT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER*

*THIS IDENTIFICATION NUMBER IS THE COMBINATION OF THE 5 DIGIT NUMBER FOUND IN POS. 0083-0087 PREFIXED BY THE FIPS STATE CODE FOUND IN POS. 0034-0035.

FILE CHARACTERISTICS SECTION

FILE NAME	RECORD SIZE	BLOCK SIZE	STORAGE DEVICE	RECORD SEGMENTS
STF1	1638	16380	TAPE	2

TEXT SECTION

Census of Population and Housing, 1980-
Summary Tape File 1

Geographic information in positions 1-204 of this file are in a standard geographic record format which will be followed for all 1980 summary tape files. Each field of this standard format is identified in this dictionary, although it may not be used in STF 1.

When processing this file, the geographic identification portion of each record segment (positions 1-252 and positions 1639-1740 of the record) should be read as alphanumerics. The remaining portion of the file should be read as numeric.

STF 1A, STF 1B, STF 1C, STF 1D, STF 1E, and STF 1F have the same record layout. They differ only in their geographic coverage.

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
FILEID	5	1	1	A	Identifier for summary file, i.e., STF 1A, STF 1B, etc. STF1A-Summary Tape File 1A STF1B-Summary Tape File 1B STF1C-Summary Tape File 1C STF1D-Summary Tape File 1D STF1E-Summary Tape File 1E STF1F-Summary Tape File 1F
RECTYP	4	6	6	A	Identifies multiple logical record formats on STF files It is blank if only one format is present. (Blank on STF 1)
SUMRYLVL	2	10	10	A	Identifies Geographic level of current record
			01		United States
			02		Region
			03		Division
			04		State or State equivalent
			05		SCSA
			06		SCSA/State
			07		SMSA
			08		SMSA/State
			09		Urbanized Area
			10		Urbanized Area/State
			11		State/County or County equivalent
			12		State/County/MCD (CCD)
			13		State/County/MCD (CCD)/ Place
			14		State/County/MCD (CCD)/ Place/Tract (BNA)
			15		State/County/MCD (CCD)/ Place/Tract (BNA)/BG
			16		State/County/MCD (CCD)/ Place/Tract (BNA)/ED
			17		State/SMSA/County
			18		State/SMSA/County/MCD (CCD)
			19		State/SMSA/County/MCD (CCD)/ Place
			20		State/SMSA/County/MCD (CCD)/ Place/Tract (BNA)
			21		State/SMSA/County/MCD (CCD)/ Place/Tract (BNA)/Block
			22		State/SMSA/County/MCD (CCD)/ Place/Tract (BNA)/ED
			23		State/SMSA/County/Place
			24		State/SMSA/County/Place/ Tract (BNA)
			25		State/SMSA/County/Place/ Tract (BNA)/Block
			26		State/SMSA/County/Place/ Tract (BNA)/ED
			27		State/Place
			28		State/MCD Sequence Number
			29		Indian Reservation (AIR)
			30		Indian Reservation (AIR)/State

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
			31		Indian Reservation (ANV)/State/ County
			32		State/SMSA/County/Tract (BNA)
			33		State/Congressional District
			34		County/CCD (STF 1E North Dakota only)
			35		5-digit ZIP Within State
			36		5-digit ZIP State/SMSA/County
			37		State/Congressional District/County
			38		State/Congressional District/Place
			39		State/Congressional District/MCD Sequence Number
			40		State/School District
			41		State/School District/County
URBARURL	2	12	12	A	Urban and Rural component Only 01 and 08 are indicated on STF 1.
			00		Not Urban and Rural component
			01		Urban
			02		Inside urbanized areas
			03		Central Cities
			04		Urban fringe
			05		Outside urbanized areas
			06		Places of 10,000 or more
			07		Places of 2500 to 10,000
			08		Rural
			09		Places of 1000 to 2500
			10		Other rural
			11		Farm
SMSACOM	2	14	14	A	Inside and Outside SMSA's Component Note: Not applicable to STF 1, field is blank.
			00		Not Inside and Outside SMSA Component
			01		Inside SMSA's
			02		Urban
			03		Central cities
			04		Not in Central cities
			05		Rural
			06		Outside SMSA's
			07		Urban
			08		Rural
RACESPAN	2	16	16	A	Identifies Race/Spanish Origin Group Note: Not applicable to STF 1, field is blank.
ANCESTRY	3	18	18	A	Identifies specific ancestry group Note: Not applicable to STF 1, field is blank.

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
BLOCKPT	1	21	21	A	Blocked Portion Indicator A blank indicates not applicable or summary is for the total geographic area.
			1		This summary is for the "blocked portion" of the geographic area.
FSTATUS	1	22	22	A	Functional Status Code
			A		Active governmental unit recognized for revenue sharing, except Indian Reservations and Alaska Native villages
			B		Active governmental units, not recognized for revenue sharing
			I		Inactive governmental unit
			N		Nonfunctioning governmental unit
			S		Statistical entity
			F		False entity
			R		Indian reservation or Alaska Native village, recognized for revenue sharing
			Q		Indian reservation or Alaska Native village, not recognized for revenue sharing
FLAG1	1	23	23	A	Field is blank if less than 20 percent of the persons or year-round housing units were substituted.
			1		20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units were substituted.
PARTCOU	1	24	24	A	This code is applicable to New England summaries (level 11) only. The field will be blank if the county is completely inside or outside any SMSA.
			1		New England County is partially inside one or more SMSA's
FILLER1	4	25	25	A	This is a filler.
PSAD	1	29	29	A	Political/Statistical Area Description See User Note 3 for list of codes.

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
FILLER1A	1	30	30	A	School district level
REGION	1	31	31	A	Region
			1		Northeast
			2		North Central
			3		South
			4		West
DIVISION	1	32	32	A	Division Code This is the first digit of the geographic State code.
			1		New England
			2		Middle Atlantic
			3		East North Central
			4		West North Central
			5		South Atlantic
			6		East South Central
			7		West South Central
			8		Mountain
			9		Pacific
STATEGEO	2	32	32	A	Geographic State Code
			63		Alabama
			94		Alaska
			86		Arizona
			71		Arkansas
			93		California
			84		Colorado
			16		Connecticut
			51		Delaware
			53		Dist. of Columbia
			59		Florida
			58		Georgia
			95		Hawaii
			82		Idaho
			33		Illinois
			32		Indiana
			42		Iowa
			47		Kansas
			61		Kentucky
			72		Louisiana
			11		Maine
			52		Maryland
			14		Massachusetts
			34		Michigan
			41		Minnesota
			64		Mississippi
			43		Missouri
			81		Montana
			46		Nebraska
			88		Nevada
			12		New Hampshire
			22		New Jersey
			85		New Mexico
			21		New York

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
			56		North Carolina
			44		North Dakota
			31		Ohio
			73		Oklahoma
			92		Oregon
			23		Pennsylvania
			15		Rhode Island
			57		South Carolina
			45		South Dakota
			62		Tennessee
			74		Texas
			87		Utah
			13		Vermont
			54		Virginia
			91		Washington
			55		West Virginia
			35		Wisconsin
			83		Wyoming
STATE	2	34	34	A	
					FIPS State Code
			01		Alabama
			02		Alaska
			04		Arizona
			05		Arkansas
			06		California
			08		Colorado
			09		Connecticut
			10		Delaware
			11		Dist. of Columbia
			12		Florida
			13		Georgia
			15		Hawaii
			16		Idaho
			17		Illinois
			18		Indiana
			19		Iowa
			20		Kansas
			21		Kentucky
			22		Louisiana
			23		Maine
			24		Maryland
			25		Massachusetts
			26		Michigan
			27		Minnesota
			28		Mississippi
			29		Missouri
			30		Montana
			31		Nebraska
			32		Nevada
			33		New Hampshire
			34		New Jersey
			35		New Mexico
			36		New York
			37		North Carolina
			38		North Dakota
			39		Ohio
			40		Oklahoma
			41		Oregon
			42		Pennsylvania
			44		Rhode Island
			45		South Carolina

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
			46		South Dakota
			47		Tennessee
			48		Texas
			49		Utah
			50		Vermont
			51		Virginia
			53		Washington
			54		West Virginia
			55		Wisconsin
			56		Wyoming
SMSA	4	36	36	A	FIPS Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)
COUNTY	3	40	40	A	FIPS County Code
MCD	3	43	43	A	Minor Civil Division/Census County Division (MCD/CCD) code; for file STF 1E--1970 CCD code
PLACE	4	46	46	A	Census Geographic Place Code 9999 in this field indicates balance of higher level entity outside of place. eg; Remainder of MCD or of county.
TRACT	6	50	50	A	Tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) Tract is a four-digit basic code with implied decimal and 2-digit suffix 999999 in this field indicates untracted remainder of a higher level entity, e.g., Remainder of MCD.
TRACT4	4	50	50	A	Tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) This is the 4-digit basic code. BNA summaries will be numbered between 9901 and 9989.
TRACT2	2	54	54	A	Tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) This is the 2-digit suffix code.
BLKGRP	1	56	56	A	Block Group (BG) (First digit of block number)

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
BLOCK	3	56	56	A	Block
PARTPLAC	1	59	59	A	Place/Part Indicator This indicator will appear on records which may contain data for a part of a place. This indicator is applicable to summary levels 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26.
			0		Neither Place, Nor Place Segment Record
			1		Split
			2		Not Split
PARTTRCT	1	60	60	A	Tract/Part Indicator This indicator will appear on records which may contain data for a part of a tract or BNA. This indicator is applicable to summary levels 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26.
			0		Neither Tract, Nor Tract Segment Record
			1		Split
			2		Not Split
PARTBLK	1	61	61	A	Block/Part Indicator This indicator will appear on records which may contain data for a part of a block. This indicator is applicable to summary levels 21 and 25.
			0		Not Block, Block Segment Record
			1		Split
			2		Not Split
EDIND	1	62	62	A	Enumeration District Indicator Prefix Field is blank if ED is none of those listed below!
			A		Adjacent Lands to Indian Reservations (historic areas of Oklahoma only, excluding urbanized areas)
			M		Military Reservation
			N		Indian Reservation
			P		National or State Park or Forest Lands
			S		Other Special Place
			V		Crews of Vessels

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
EDNUMBER	4	63	63	A	Enumeration District Number (ED)
EDSUFFIX	1	67	67	A	Enumeration District Suffix If applicable, contains an alphabetic character A-Z. Otherwise, suffix will be blank.
SCSA	2	68	68	A	Standard Consolidated Statistical Area (SCSA)
URBAREA	4	70	70	A	Urbanized Area (UA)
CONDIST	2	74	74	A	97th Congressional District (CD); for file STF 1D-- 98th Congressional District (CD)
INDANV	3	76	76	A	Indian Reservation/Alaska Native Village (AIV)
MCDSEQNO	4	79	79	A	MCD Sequence Number (Available in 11 States)
SDCODE	5	83	83	A	School district code Code 66666 is used to identify areas within the State that are not assigned to any school district.
WARD	2	88	88	A	Ward (Available for participating areas)
SEA	2	90	90	A	State Economic Area (SEA)
ESR	3	92	92	A	Economic SubRegion (ESR)
DOFFICE	4	95	95	A	District Office (DO) Code If data for this summary were collected from more than one District Office, this code will contain "9999."

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
SEQID	4	99	99	A	First two digits (99-100) identify the sequence of this record segment as a part of the census logical record. Second two digits (101-102) identify the total number of record segments for each census logical record. The first 102 characters of the data will appear on each record segment of the user tapes. The following geographic descriptive data will appear on only the first record segment for a given summary. Each summary will consist of two record segments of 1638 characters each.
SMSASIZE	1	103	103	A	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) Size Zero or blank if not in an SMSA
			0		Not in an SMSA
			1		Under 100,000
			2		100,000-249,999
			3		250,000-499,999
			4		500,000-999,999
			5		1,000,000-2,999,999
			6		3,000,000-14,999,999
			7		15,000,000 or more
			9		Split by SMSA boundary
UATYPE	1	104	104	A	Urbanized Area (UA) Type Blank if not in a UA
			0		Area is in a UA where largest central city has less than 50,000 population
			1		Area is in a UA with at least one central city that has a population of 50,000 or more
			9		Area is split by UA Type
UASIZE	1	105	105	A	Urbanized Area (UA) Size Zero or blank if not in a UA
			0		Not in a UA
			1		Under 100,000
			2		100,000-249,999
			3		250,000-499,999
			4		500,000-999,999
			5		1,000,000-2,999,999
			6		3,000,000-14,999,999
			7		15,000,000 or more
			9		Split by UA boundary

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
PLACDESC	1	106	106	A	Place Description
			1		Incorporated Central City of SMSA not UA
			2		Incorporated Central City of UA not SMSA
			3		Incorporated Central City of SMSA and UA
			4		Other Incorporated Place
			9		Not Place; Part of MCD/CCD
			A		Census Designated Place, Central City of UA not SMSA
			B		Census Designated Place, Central City of SMSA and UA
			C		Census Designated Place in UA with CC of $0,000 or more
			E		Census Designated Place Coextensive with MCD or County
			F		Census Designated Place of 1,000 or more, not in a UA; Census Designated Place in UA with CC of $0,000 or less
			G		CDP in Hawaii and Outlying Areas
			H		CDP in Alaska
			I		Zona Urbana in Puerto Rico
PLACESZE	2	107	107	A	Place Size
			00		Not in a place
			01		Under 200
			02		200-499
			03		500-999
			04		1,000-1,499
			05		1,500-1,999
			06		2,000-2,499
			07		2,500-4,999
			08		5,000-9,999
			09		10,000-19,999
			10		20,000-24,999
			11		25,000-49,999
			12		50,000-99,999
			13		100,000-249,999
			14		250,000-499,999
			15		500,000-999,999
			16		1,000,000 or more
XCITY	1	109	109	A	Extended City Indicator A blank indicates not applicable or summary is not a place or part of a place which is partially urban and partially rural.
			X		This summary is for a place or part of a place which is partially urban and partially rural
CBD	1	110	110	A	Central Business District (CBD) Field is blank if area is not in a Central Business District

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RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
			C		Central Business District
MCDCCDSZ	2	111	111	A	Minor Civil Division/ Census County Division (MCD/CCD) Size
			01		Under 200
			02		200-499
			03		500-999
			04		1,000-1,499
			05		1,500-1,999
			06		2,000-2,499
			07		2,500-4,999
			08		5,000-9,999
			09		10,000-19,999
			10		20,000-24,999
			11		25,000-49,999
			12		50,000-99,999
			13		100,000-249,999
			14		250,000-499,999
			15		500,000-999,999
			16		1,000,000 or more
INDSUBR	3	113	113	A	Indian Subreservation
FIPSPLAC	5	116	116	A	FIPS Place Code Not available on STF 1
SFAR	2	121	121	A	Standard Federal Administrative Region (SFAR)
LONGITUD	7	123	123	A	Longitude Not available on STF 1
LATITUDE	6	130	130	A	Latitude Not available on STF 1
LANDAREA	9	136	136	A	Land Area (Square Kilometers to the nearest tenth) Not available on STF 1
AREANAME	60	145	145	A	Area Name
SUPFLG01	1	205	205	A	Total Population Suppression Flag

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
					A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 15 persons in the geographic area being summarized. It will affect the following tables: 6 10 11 12(cells 1-4) 14 15 17 18 20
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG02	1	206	206	A	White Population Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 15 White persons in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. It will affect the following table: 12(cells 5-8)
			0		No suppresion
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG03	1	207	207	A	Black Population Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 15 Black persons in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. It will affect the following table: 12(cells 9-12)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG04	1	208	208	A	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 15 American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. It

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
					will affect the following table: 12(cells 13-16)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG05	1	209	209	A	Asian and Pacific Islander Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 15 Asian and Pacific Islanders in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. It will affect the following table: 12(cells 17-20)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG06	1	210	210	A	Spanish Population Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 15 persons of Spanish origin in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. It will affect the following table: 13(cells 1-4)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG07	1	211	211	A	Spanish-White Population Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 15 White persons of Spanish origin in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following table: 13(cells 5-8)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG08	1	212	212	A	Spanish-Black Population Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
					suppression because there are fewer than 15 Black persons of Spanish origin in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following table: 13(cells 9-12)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG09	1	213	213	A	Year-Round Housing Unit Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 5 year-round housing units in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following tables: 29(cell 1) 30 31 32(cell 1) 47(cells 1-2) 55
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG10	1	214	214	A	Occupied Housing Unit Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 5 occupied housing units in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following tables: 2 16 19 21 22 23(cells 1-2) 24 26(cell 2) 29(cells 3-4) 32(cells 3-5) 33(cells 1-6) 34 35 36(cell 1) 37(cells 1-3) 47(cells 3-4)

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
					48(cell 1) 49(cell 1) 50 51
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG11	1	215	215	A	White Householder Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five White householders in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following table: 27(cell 6)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG12	1	216	216	A	Black Householder Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five Black householders in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following table: 27(cell 7)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG13	1	217	217	A	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Householder Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut householders in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following table: 27(cell 8)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG14	1	218	218	A	Asian and Pacific Islander

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
					Householder Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five Asian and Pacific Islander householders in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following table: 27(cell 9)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG15	1	219	219	A	Other Race Householder Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five householders in the other race category in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following table: 27(cell 10)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG16	1	220	220	A	Owner/Renter Housing Unit Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five housing units in either or both the owner and renter categories of the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following tables: 23(cells 3-4) 29(cell 2) 32(cell 2) 33(cells 7-12) 36(cell 2) 37(cells 4-6) 47(cells 5-6) 48(cell 2) 49(cell 2)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG17	1	221	221	A	Owner Occupied Housing Unit

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
					Suppresion Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five housing units in the owner-occupied category of the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following tables: 38 39 40(cell 1) 41(cell 1) 42(cell 1)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG18	1	222	222	A	Renter Occupied Housing Unit Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five housing units in the renter-occupied category of the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following tables: 43 44 45(cell 1) 46(cell 1)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG19	1	223	223	A	Spanish Origin Householder Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 5 householders of Spanish origin in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following table: 28(cell 4)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG20	1	224	224	A	Spanish-White Householder Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 5 White householders of Spanish

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
					origin in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following table: 28(cell 5)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
SUPFLG21	1	225	225	A	Spanish-Black Householder Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 5 Black householders of Spanish origin in the geographic area being summarized or complementary suppression is applied. This affects the following table: 28(cell 6)
			0		No suppression
			1		Suppression
FILLER3	27	226	226	A	This filler is all zeroes.

Tables begin on the following page.

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 1 (TAB1)	9	253	253	N	3

URBAN AND RURAL (3)

This table has no suppression

Universe: Persons

NOTE: Urban is derived by subtracting rural from total.

TAB1
(1) 253 Total
(2) 262 Inside urbanized areas
(3) 271 Rural

TABLE 2 (TAB2)	9	280	280	N	1

FAMILIES

SUPPLG10 applies to all cells

Universe: Families

TAB2
(1) 280 Families

TABLE 3 (TAB3)	9	289	289	N	1

HOUSEHOLDS

This table has no suppression

Universe: Households

SEE FOOTNOTE 1

TAB3
(1) 289 Households

TABLE 4 (TAB4)	9	298	298	N	3

URBAN AND RURAL (3)

This table has no suppression

Universe: Housing Units (Including Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units)

NOTE: Urban is derived by subtracting rural from total.
SEE FOOTNOTE 2

TAB4
(1) 298 Total
(2) 307 Inside urbanized areas
(3) 316 Rural

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 5 (TAB5)	9	325	325	N	3

OCCUPANCY STATUS (3)

This table has no suppression

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 1

TAB5
(1) 325 Total
(2) 334 Occupied
(3) 343 Vacant

TABLE 6 (TAB6)	9	352	352	N	2

SEX (2)

SUPFLG01 applies to all cells

Universe: Persons

TAB6
(1) 352 Male
(2) 361 Female

TABLE 7 (TAB7)	9	370	370	N	15

RACE (15)

This table has no suppression

Universe: Persons

SEE FOOTNOTE 3 4

TAB7
(1) 370 White
(2) 379 Black
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
(3) 388 American Indian
(4) 397 Eskimo
(5) 406 Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander:
(6) 415 Japanese
(7) 424 Chinese
(8) 433 Filipino
(9) 442 Korean
(10) 451 Asian Indian
(11) 460 Vietnamese
(12) 469 Hawaiian
(13) 478 Guamanian
(14) 487 Samoan
(15) 496 Other

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 8 (TAB8)	9	505	505	N	5

SPANISH ORIGIN (5)

This table has no suppression

Universe: Persons

TAB8

(1)	505	Not of Spanish origin
(2)	514	Mexican
(3)	523	Puerto Rican
(4)	532	Cuban
(5)	541	Other Spanish

TABLE 9 (TAB9)	9	550	550	N	5

RACE (5)

This table has no suppression

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin

SEE FOOTNOTE 3 4

TAB9

(1)	550	Total
(2)	559	White
(3)	568	Black
(4)	577	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander
(5)	586	Other

TABLE 10 (TAB10)	9	595	595	N	52

SEX (2) BY AGE (26)

SUPFLG01 applies to all cells

Universe: Persons

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
Sex BY
Age

TAB10

		Total:
(1,1)	595	Under 1 year
(1,2)	604	1 and 2 years
(1,3),	613	3 and 4 years
(1,4)	622	5 years
(1,5)	631	6 years
(1,6)	640	7 to 9 years
(1,7)	649	10 to 13 years
(1,8)	658	14 years
(1,9)	667	15 years
(1,10)	676	16 years
(1,11)	685	17 years
(1,12)	694	18 years
(1,13)	703	19 years
(1,14)	712	20 years

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
(1,15)		721	21 years		
(1,16)		730	22 to 24 years		
(1,17)		739	25 to 29 years		
(1,18)		748	30 to 34 years		
(1,19)		757	35 to 44 years		
(1,20)		766	45 to 54 years		
(1,21)		775	55 to 59 years		
(1,22)		784	60 and 61 years		
(1,23)		793	62 to 64 years		
(1,24)		802	65 to 74 years		
(1,25)		811	75 to 84 years		
(1,26)		820	85 years and over		
			Female:		
(2,1)		829	Under 1 year		
(2,2)		838	1 and 2 years		
(2,3)		847	3 and 4 years		
(2,4)		856	5 years		
(2,5)		865	6 years		
(2,6)		874	7 to 9 years		
(2,7)		883	10 to 13 years		
(2,8)		892	14 years		
(2,9)		901	15 years		
(2,10)		910	16 years		
(2,11)		919	17 years		
(2,12)		928	18 years		
(2,13)		937	19 years		
(2,14)		946	20 years		
(2,15)		955	21 years		
(2,16)		964	22 to 24 years		
(2,17)		973	25 to 29 years		
(2,18)		982	30 to 34 years		
(2,19)		991	35 to 44 years		
(2,20)		1000	45 to 54 years		
(2,21)		1009	55 to 59 years		
(2,22)		1018	60 and 61 years		
(2,23)		1027	62 to 64 years		
(2,24)		1036	65 to 74 years		
(2,25)		1045	75 to 84 years		
(2,26)		1054	85 years and over		
TABLE 11 (TAB11)	9/-1	1063	1063	H	3

MEDIAN AGE BY SEX (3)

SUPFLG01 applies to all cells

Universe: Persons

NOTE: One implied decimal place.

TAB11		
(1)	1063	Total
(2)	1072	Male
(3)	1081	Female

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 12 (TAB12)	9	1098	1098	N	20

RACE (5) BY AGE (4)

SUPFLG01 applies to cells 1-4
SUPFLG02 applies to cells 5-8
SUPFLG03 applies to cells 9-12
SUPFLG04 applies to cells 13-16
SUPFLG05 applies to cells 17-20

Universe: Persons

SEE FOOTNOTE 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
Race BY
Age

TAB12

		Total:
(1,1)	1098	Under 5 years
(1,2)	1099	5 to 17 years
(1,3)	1108	18 to 64 years
(1,4)	1117	65 years and over
		White:
(2,1)	1126	Under 5 years
(2,2)	1135	5 to 17 years
(2,3)	1144	18 to 64 years
(2,4)	1153	65 years and over
		Black:
(3,1)	1162	Under 5 years
(3,2)	1171	5 to 17 years
(3,3)	1180	18 to 64 years
(3,4)	1189	65 years and over
		American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
(4,1)	1198	Under 5 years
(4,2)	1207	5 to 17 years
(4,3)	1216	18 to 64 years
(4,4)	1225	65 years and over
		Asian and Pacific Islander:
(5,1)	1234	Under 5 years
(5,2)	1243	5 to 17 years
(5,3)	1252	18 to 64 years
(5,4)	1261	65 years and over

TABLE 13 (TAB13)	9	1270	1270	N	12

RACE (3) BY AGE (4)

SUPFLG06 applies to cells 1-4
SUPFLG07 applies to cells 5-8
SUPFLG08 applies to cells 9-12

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
Race BY
Age

TAB13

		Total:
(1,1)	1270	Under 5 years

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
(1,2)		1279	5 to 17 years		
(1,3)		1288	18 to 64 years		
(1,4)		1297	65 years and over		
			White:		
(2,1)		1306	Under 5 years		
(2,2)		1315	5 to 17 years		
(2,3)		1324	18 to 64 years		
(2,4)		1333	65 years and over		
			Black:		
(3,1)		1342	Under 5 years		
(3,2)		1351	5 to 17 years		
(3,3)		1360	18 to 64 years		
(3,4)		1369	65 years and over		
TABLE 14 (TAB14)	9	1378	1378	N	10

SEX (2) BY MARITAL STATUS (5)

SUPFLG01 applies to all cells

Universe: Persons 15 Years And Over

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
Sex BY
Marital Status

TAB14					
			Male:		
(1,1)		1378	Single		
(1,2)		1387	Now married, except separated		
(1,3)		1396	Separated		
(1,4)		1405	Widowed		
(1,5)		1414	Divorced		
			Female:		
(2,1)		1423	Single		
(2,2)		1432	Now married, except separated		
(2,3)		1441	Separated		
(2,4)		1450	Widowed		
(2,5)		1459	Divorced		
TABLE 15 (TAB15)	9	1468	1468	N	9

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (9)

SUPFLG01 applies to all cells

Universe: Persons

SEE FOOTNOTE 5 6

TAB15					
			In family household:		
(1)		1468	Householder		
(2)		1477	Spouse		
(3)		1486	Other relatives		
(4)		1495	Nonrelatives		
			In nonfamily household:		
(5)		1504	Male householder		
(6)		1513	Female householder		
(7)		1522	Nonrelatives		

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS	
			In group quarters:			
(8)		1531	Inmate of institution			
(9)		1540	Other			
TABLE 16 (TAB16)	9	1549	1549	N	7	
	PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE					
	SUPFLG10 applies to all cells					
	Universe: Households					
	SEE FOOTNOTE 7					
TAB16						
			1 person:			
(1)		1549	Male householder			
(2)		1558	Female householder			
			2 or more persons:			
(3)		1567	Married-couple family			
			Other family:			
(4)		1576	Male householder, no wife present			
(5)		1585	Female householder, no husband present			
			Nonfamily household:			
(6)		1594	Male householder			
(7)		1603	Female householder			
FILLER4	27	1612	1612	A		This is a filler.

The second segment of STF 1 begins on the following page.

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS	
UIS	102	1639	1	A		Universal Identifier Segment (Repeats the geographic codes listed in positions 1-102 of the first segment)
TABLE 17 (TAB17)	9	1741	103	N	7	

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (7)

SUPFLG01 applies to all cells

Universe: Persons Under 18 Years

SEE FOOTNOTE 5 6 8

TAB17

		In household:
(1)	1741	Householder or spouse
		Own child of householder:
(2)	1750	In married-couple family
(3)	1759	In other family (male or female householder, no spouse present)
(4)	1768	Other relatives
(5)	1777	Nonrelatives
		In group quarters:
(6)	1786	Inmate of institution
(7)	1795	Other

TABLE 18 (TAB18)	9	1804	166	N	2	

AGE (2)

SUPFLG01 applies to all cells

Universe: Related Children

SEE FOOTNOTE 8

TAB18

(1)	1804	Under 5 years
(2)	1813	5 to 17 years

TABLE 19 (TAB19)	9	1822	184	N	4	

HOUSEHOLD TYPE (4)

SUPFLG10 applies to all cells

Universe: Households With One Or More Persons Under 18 Years

TAB19

(1)	1822	Married-couple family
		Other family:
(2)	1831	Male householder, no wife present
(3)	1840	Female householder, no husband present
(4)	1849	Nonfamily household

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 20 (TAB20)	9	1858	220	N	9

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (9)

SUPFLG01 applies to all cells

Universe: Persons 65 Years And Over

SEE FOOTNOTE 5 6

TAB20

		In family household:
(1)	1858	Householder
(2)	1867	Spouse
(3)	1876	Other relatives
(4)	1885	Nonrelatives
		In nonfamily household:
(5)	1894	Male householder
(6)	1903	Female householder
(7)	1912	Nonrelatives
		In group quarters:
(8)	1921	Inmate of institution
(9)	1930	Other

TABLE 21 (TAB21)	9	1939	301	N	3

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

SUPFLG10 applies to all cells

Universe: Households With One Or More Persons 60 Years And Over

SEE FOOTNOTE 7

TAB21

(1)	1939	1 person
		2 or more persons:
(2)	1948	Family household
(3)	1957	Nonfamily household

TABLE 22 (TAB22)	9	1966	328	N	3

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE

SUPFLG10 applies to all cells

Universe: Households With One Or More Persons 65 Years And Over

SEE FOOTNOTE 7

TAB22

(1)	1966	1 person
		2 or more persons:
(2)	1975	Family household
(3)	1984	Nonfamily household

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 23 (TAB23)	9	1993	355	N	4

TENURE (2) BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)

SUPFLG10 applies to cells 1-2
SUPFLG16 applies to cells 3-4

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With One Or More Persons 65 Years And Over

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
Tenure BY
Age of Householder

TAB23

		Total:
(1,1)	1993	Householder under 65 years
(1,2)	2002	Householder 65 years and over
		Renter occupied:
(2,1)	2011	Householder under 65 years
(2,2)	2020	Householder 65 years and over

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 24 (TAB24)	9	2029	391	N	1

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE NONRELATIVES PRESENT

SUPFLG10 applies to all cells

Universe: Households With One Or More Nonrelatives Present

TAB24

(1)	2029	Households with one or more nonrelatives present

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 25 (TAB25)	9	2038	400	N	4

VACANCY STATUS (4)

This table has no suppression

Universe: Vacant Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 9

TAB25

(1)	2038	For sale only
(2)	2047	For rent
(3)	2056	Held for occasional use
(4)	2065	Other vacants

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 26 (TAB26)	9	2074	436	N	2

TENURE (2)

No suppression in cell 1
SUPFLG10 applies to cell 2

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

TAB26
(1) 2074 Total
(2) 2083 Renter occupied

TABLE 27 (TAB27)	9	2092	454	N	10

TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

No suppression in cells 1-5
SUPFLG11 applies to cell 6
SUPFLG12 applies to cell 7
SUPFLG13 applies to cell 8
SUPFLG14 applies to cell 9
SUPFLG15 applies to cell 10

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 3 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
Tenure BY
Race Of Householder

TAB27

		Total:
(1,1)	2092	White
(1,2)	2101	Black
(1,3)	2110	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
(1,4)	2119	Asian and Pacific Islander
(1,5)	2128	Other
		Renter occupied:
(2,1)	2137	White
(2,2)	2146	Black
(2,3)	2155	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
(2,4)	2164	Asian and Pacific Islander
(2,5)	2173	Other

TABLE 28 (TAB28)	9	2182	544	N	6

TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (3)

No suppression in cells 1-3
SUPFLG19 applies to cell 4
SUPFLG20 applies to cell 5
SUPFLG21 applies to cell 6

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With Householder Of Spanish Origin

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
THE STRATIFIERS ARE Tenure BY Race Of Householder					
TAB28					
			Total:		
(1,1)		2182	Total		
(1,2)		2191	White		
(1,3)		2200	Black		
			Renter occupied:		
(2,1)		2209	Total		
(2,2)		2218	White		
(2,3)		2227	Black		
TABLE 29 (TAB29)	9	2236	598	N	4
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS (4)					
SUPFLG09 applies to cell 1 SUPFLG16 applies to cell 2 SUPFLG10 applies to cells 3-4					
Universe: Condominium Housing Units					
SEE FOOTNOTE 9					
TAB29					
(1)		2236	Total		
(2)		2245	Renter occupied		
(3)		2254	Vacant for sale only		
(4)		2263	Other vacants		
TABLE 30 (TAB30)	9	2272	634	N	6
ROOMS (6)					
SUPFLG09 applies to all cells					
Universe: Year-Round Housing Units					
TAB30					
(1)		2272	1 room		
(2)		2281	2 rooms		
(3)		2290	3 rooms		
(4)		2299	4 rooms		
(5)		2308	5 rooms		
(6)		2317	6 or more rooms		
TABLE 31 (TAB31)	9/-1	2326	688	N	1
MEDIAN ROOMS					
SUPFLG09 applies to all cells					
Universe: Year-Round Housing Units					
NOTE: One implied decimal place.					
TAB31					
(1)		2326	Median rooms		

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 32 (TAB32)	9	2335	697	N	5

AGGREGATE ROOMS BY TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS (5)

SUPFLG09 applies to cell 1
SUPFLG16 applies to cell 2
SUPFLG10 applies to cells 3-5

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 9 10

TAB32		
(1)	2335	Total
(2)	2344	Renter occupied
(3)	2353	Vacant for sale only
(4)	2362	Vacant for rent
(5)	2371	Other vacants

TABLE 33 (TAB33)	9	2380	742	N	12

TENURE (2) BY PERSONS IN UNIT (6)

SUPFLG10 applies to cells 1-6
SUPFLG16 applies to cells 7-12

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 7

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
Tenure BY
Persons In Unit

TAB33		
		Total:
(1,1)	2380	1 person
(1,2)	2389	2 persons
(1,3)	2398	3 persons
(1,4)	2407	4 persons
(1,5)	2416	5 persons
(1,6)	2425	6 or more persons
		Renter occupied:
(2,1)	2434	1 person
(2,2)	2443	2 persons
(2,3)	2452	3 persons
(2,4)	2461	4 persons
(2,5)	2470	5 persons
(2,6)	2479	6 or more persons

TABLE 34 (TAB34)	9/-2	2488	850	N	1

MEDIAN PERSONS PER UNIT

SUPFLG10 applies to all cells

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

NOTE: Two implied decimal places.

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
	SEE FOOTNOTE 7				
TAB34 (1)	2488 Median persons per unit				
TABLE 35 (TAB35)	9/-2	2497	859	N	1
	PERSONS PER UNIT				
	SUPFLG10 applies to all cells				
	Universe: Occupied Housing Units				
	NOTE: Two implied decimal places.				
	SEE FOOTNOTE 7				
TAB35 (1)	2497 Persons per unit				
TABLE 36 (TAB36)	9	2506	868	N	2
	TENURE (2)				
	SUPFLG10 applies to cell 1 SUPFLG16 applies to cell 2				
	Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units				
	SEE FOOTNOTE 10				
TAB36 (1)	2506 Total				
(2)	2515 Renter occupied				
TABLE 37 (TAB37)	9	2524	886	N	6
	TENURE (2) BY PERSONS PER ROOM (3)				
	SUPFLG10 applies to cells 1-3 SUPFLG16 applies to cells 4-6				
	Universe: Occupied Housing Units				
	THE STRATIFIERS ARE Tenure BY Persons Per Room				
TAB37					
	Total:				
(1,1)	2524 1.00 or less				
(1,2)	2533 1.01 to 1.50				
(1,3)	2542 1.51 or more				
	Renter occupied:				
(2,1)	2551 1.00 or less				
(2,2)	2560 1.01 to 1.50				
(2,3)	2569 1.51 or more				

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 38 (TAB38)	9	2578	940	N	13

VALUE (13)

SUPFLG17 applies to all cells .

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 11

TAB38
(1) 2578 Less than $10,000
(2) 2587 $10,000 to $14,999
(3) 2596 $15,000 to $19,999
(4) 2605 $20,000 to $24,999
(5) 2614 $25,000 to $29,999
(6) 2623 $30,000 to $34,999
(7) 2632 $35,000 to $39,999
(8) 2641 $40,000 to $49,999
(9) 2650 $50,000 to $79,999
(10) 2659 $80,000 to $99,999
(11) 2668 $100,000 to $149,000
(12) 2677 $150,000 to $199,999
(13) 2686 $200,000 or more

TABLE 39 (TAB39)	9	2695	1057	N	1

MEDIAN VALUE

SUPFLG17 applies to all cells

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 11

TAB39
(1) 2695 Median value

TABLE 40 (TAB40)	10	2704	1066	N	2

AGGREGATE VALUE AND PRICE ASKED BY OCCUPANCY STATUS (2)

SUPFLG17 applies to cell 1
No suppression for cell 2

Scaled--multiply by $250
to obtain the true value.
See Footnote 14

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied And Vacant-For-Sale Only Noncondominium Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 11 14

TAB40
(1) 2704 Owner occupied
(2) 2714 Vacant for sale only

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 41 (TAB41)	9	2724	1086	N	2

OCCUPANCY STATUS (2)

SUPFLG17 applies to cell 1
No suppression for cell 2

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied And Vacant-For-Sale Only Noncondominium Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 11

TAB41
(1) 2724 Owner occupied
(2) 2733 Vacant for sale only

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 42 (TAB42)	10	2742	1104	N	2

AGGREGATE VALUE AND PRICE ASKED BY OCCUPANCY STATUS (2)

SUPFLG17 applies to cell 1
No suppression for cell 2

NOTE: Scaled--multiply by 0250 to obtain the true value.
See Footnote 14

Universe: Owner-Occupied And Vacant-For-Sale Only Condominium Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 11 14

TAB42
(1) 2742 Owner occupied
(2) 2752 Vacant for sale only

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 43 (TAB43)	9	2762	1124	N	14

CONTRACT RENT (14)

SUPFLG18 applies to all cells

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

TAB43

		With cash rent:
(1)	2762	Less than $50
(2)	2771	$50 to $99
(3)	2780	$100 to $119
(4)	2789	$120 to $139
(5)	2798	$140 to $149
(6)	2807	$150 to $159
(7)	2816	$160 to $169
(8)	2825	$170 to $199
(9)	2834	$200 to $249

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
(10)		2843	$250 to $299		
(11)		2852	$300 to $399		
(12)		2861	$400 to $499		
(13)		2870	$500 or more		
(14)		2879	No cash rent		
TABLE 44 (TAB44)	9	2888	1250	N	1

MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT

SUPFLG18 applies to all cells

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units Paying Cash Rent

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

TAB44
(1) 2888 Median contract rent

TABLE 45 (TAB45)	10	2897	1259	N	2

AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT AND RENT ASKED BY OCCUPANCY STATUS (2)

SUPFLG18 applies to cell 1
No suppression for cell 2

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Paying Cash Rent And Vacant-For-Rent Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 12

TAB45
(1) 2897 Renter occupied
(2) 2907 Vacant for rent

TABLE 46 (TAB46)	9	2917	1279	N	2

OCCUPANCY STATUS (2)

SUPFLG18 applies to cell 1
No suppression for cell 2

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Paying Cash Rent And Vacant-For-Rent Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

TAB46
(1) 2917 Renter occupied
(2) 2926 Vacant for rent

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 47 (TAB47)	9	2935	1297	N	6

TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) BY
PLUMBING FACILITIES (2)

SUPFLG09 applies to cells 1-2
SUPFLG10 applies to cells 3-4
SUPFLG16 applies to cells 5-6

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

SEE FOOTNOTE 13

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
Tenure And Occupancy Status BY
Plumbing Facilities

TAB47

Total:
(1,1) 2935 Complete plumbing for exclusive use
(1,2) 2944 Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use
Total occupied:
(2,1) 2953 Complete plumbing for exclusive use
(2,2) 2962 Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use
Renter occupied:
(3,1) 2971 Complete plumbing for exclusive use
(3,2) 2980 Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use

TABLE 48 (TAB48)	9	2989	1351	N	2

TENURE (2)

SUPFLG10 applies to cell 1
SUPFLG16 applies to cell 2

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With 1.01 Or More Persons Per Room Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities For Exclusive Use

SEE FOOTNOTE 13

TAB48
(1) 2989 Total
(2) 2998 Renter occupied

TABLE 49 (TAB49)	9	3007	1369	N	2

TENURE (2)

SUPFLG10 applies to cell 1
SUPFLG16 applies to cell 2

Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units With 1.01 Or More Persons Per Room

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
SEE FOOTNOTE 10					
TAB49					
(1)			3007 Total		
(2)			3016 Renter occupied		
TABLE 50 (TAB50)	9	3025	1387	H	1
PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE					
SUPFLG10 applies to all cells					
Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities For Exclusive Use					
SEE FOOTNOTE 10 13					
TAB50					
(1)			3025 Persons in occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities for exclusive use		
TABLE 51 (TAB51)	9	3034	1396	H	2
PLUMBING FACILITIES (2)					
SUPFLG10 applies to all cells					
Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units With 1.01 Or More Persons Per Room					
SEE FOOTNOTE 10 13					
TAB51					
(1)			3034 Complete plumbing for exclusive use		
(2)			3043 Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use		
TABLE 52 (TAB52)	9	3052	1414	H	1
VACANT HOUSING UNITS WHICH ARE BOARDED UP					
This table has no suppression					
Universe: Vacant Housing Units Which Are Boarded Up					
TAB52					
(1)			3052 Vacant housing units which are boarded up		

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 53 (TAB53)	9	3061	1423	N	1

VACANT-FOR-RENT HOUSING UNITS WHICH HAVE BEEN VACANT 2 OR MORE MONTHS

This table has no suppression

Universe: Vacant-For-Rent Housing Units Which Have Been Vacant 2 Or More Months

TAB53
(1) 3061 Vacant-for-rent housing units which have been vacant 2 or more months

TABLE 54 (TAB54)	9	3070	1432	N	1

VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY HOUSING UNITS WHICH HAVE BEEN VACANT 6 OR MORE MONTHS

This table has no suppression

Universe: Vacant-For-Sale-Only Housing Units Which Have Been Vacant 6 Or More Months

TAB54
(1) 3070 Vacant-for-sale-only housing units which have been vacant 6 or more months

TABLE 55 (TAB55)	9	3079	1441	N	4

UNITS AT ADDRESS (4)

SUPFLG09 applies to all cells

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

TAB55
(1) 3079 1
(2) 3088 2 to 9
(3) 3097 10 or more
(4) 3106 Mobile home or trailer

TABLE 56 (TAB56)	9	3115	1477	N	1

PERSONS SUBSTITUTED

This table has no suppression

Universe: Persons Substituted

TAB56
(1) 3115 Persons substituted

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 57 (TAB57)	9	3124	1486	N	7

ALLOCATIONS (POPULATION) (7)

This table has no suppression

Universe: Persons Not Substituted With One Or More Items Allocated

SEE FOOTNOTE 15

TAB57
(1) 3124 Persons with one or more items allocated
(2) 3133 Relationship allocated
(3) 3142 Sex allocated
(4) 3151 Age allocated
(5) 3160 Race allocated
(6) 3169 Origin allocated
(7) 3178 Marital status allocated for persons 15 years and over

TABLE 58 (TAB58)	9	3187	1549	N	1

YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS SUBSTITUTED

This table has no suppression

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units Substituted

TAB58
(1) 3187 Year-round housing units substituted

TABLE 59 (TAB59)	9	3196	1558	N	9

ALLOCATIONS (HOUSING) (9)

This table has no suppression

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units Not Substituted With One Or More Housing Items Allocated

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 12 16

TAB59
(1) 3196 Year-round housing units with one or more housing items allocated
(2) 3205 Vacancy status allocated
(3) 3214 Duration of vacancy allocated
(4) 3223 Units at address allocated
(5) 3232 Rooms allocated
(6) 3241 Plumbing facilities allocated
(7) 3250 Tenure allocated
(8) 3259 Value or price asked allocated
(9) 3268 Contract rent or rent asked allocated

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS

FOOTNOTE SECTION

01 The count of households in the complete-count tabulations by definition equals the number of occupied housing units. For this documentation the term "Household" is used unless the matrix is stratified by a housing item such as tenure, plumbing facilities, etc., in which case, the term "Occupied housing unit" is used.

02 Vacant seasonal/migratory units are excluded from all other tabulation matrices.

03 For data tabulated on a 100-percent basis, includes all persons in the category "Other." For data tabulated from the sample, excludes those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian and Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.

04 "Asian and Pacific Islander," in the 100-percent tabulations, includes "Japanese," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Asian Indian," "Vietnamese," "Hawaiian," "Guamanian," and "Samoan." "Asian and Pacific Islander," in sample tabulations, includes the groups listed above and those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian or Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.

05 Relatives include householder, spouse, and the questionnaire categories: "Son/daughter," "Brother/sister," "Father/mother," and "Other relative." Tabulations of "Other relatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

06 "Nonrelatives" include the questionnaire categories: "Roomer, boarder," "Partner, roommate," "Paid employee," and "Other nonrelative." Tabulations of "Nonrelatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

07 Tabulations of "Persons in household" based on 100-percent data by definition are the same as tabulations of "Persons in unit." The phrase "Persons in household" is used unless the matrix is stratified by a housing item such as tenure, plumbing facilities, etc., in which case, the phrase "Persons in unit" is used. Tabulations of "Persons in household" and "Persons in unit" based on sample data are not necessarily the same because of differences in the procedures used to inflate sample population and housing data.

08 A "Child of householder" includes any son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. An "Own child of householder" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. "Related children" include not only

own children but also all other family members, regardless of marital status, who are under 18 years old, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are included in the "Nonrelative" category.

09 Vacant housing units include the questionnaire categories: "For rent," "For sale only," "Rented or sold, not occupied," "Held for occasional use," and "Other vacant." Tabulations of "Other vacants" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

10 This aggregate, along with the relevant count, will permit the computation of a mean. For example, the aggregate value for specified owner-occupied noncondominium units will yield the mean value when divided by the count of specified owner-occupied noncondominium units; and the aggregate rooms for occupied and vacant year-round units divided by the count of occupied and vacant year-round units yields mean rooms. (See footnote 14 prior to computing mean value or price asked.)

11 Value and price asked are tabulated separately for noncondominium and condominium units.
The noncondominium value distribution is restricted to certain kinds of "owner-occupied" units; the noncondominium price asked distribution is restricted to certain kinds of "vacant-for-sale only" units. The following are excluded from the tabulations on value and price asked for noncondominium units:

a. Units at an address with two or more units
b. Units on 10 or more acres
c. Units with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property
d. Mobile homes or trailers

The condominium value distribution is tabulated for all "owner-occupied" condominium units; the condominium price asked distribution is tabulated for all "vacant-for-sale only" condominium units.

12 Contract rent is tabulated for all "renter-occupied" units except one-family houses on a property of 10 or more acres. Rent asked is tabulated for all "vacant-for-rent" units except one-family houses on a property of 10 or more acres. Units tabulated in the "No Cash Rent" category are all occupied housing units reported as "No Cash Rent" except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

13 Lacking complete plumbing (facilities) for exclusive use includes: Complete plumbing (facilities) but also used by another household, some but not all plumbing facilities, or no plumbing facilities.

14 Multiply the aggregate value and price asked by $250 to obtain the true value or price asked. The tabulation was scaled by a factor of $250 for tally purposes.

15 Allocation of marital status for persons under 15 years old are not included in "Persons with one or more items allocated."

16 "Year-round housing units with one or more housing items allocated" includes allocations of "Units at address," "Access," "Plumbing facilities," "Rooms," "Tenure," "Condominium status," "Acreage of property," "Commercial establishment or medical office," "Value" or "Price asked," "Contract rent" or "Rent asked," "Vacancy indicator," "Vacancy status," "Boarded up status," and "Duration of vacancy."

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PART II

Part II provides general information applicable to Summary Tape Files 1-5.

OVERVIEW

1980 Census Summary Tape Program

Computer-readable data from the 1980 census include both summary data and microdata. Summary data include Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 to 5, which are generally comparable to the First Count through Sixth Count files from the 1970 census. In addition to the files in the STF series, other summary data to be released by the Bureau include a P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file for use in reapportionment/redistricting (released in February/March, 1981), various subject report files, and the Master Area Reference File which provides geographic items from STF 1 and selected population and housing items. All of these files contain data summarized to various levels of geography. Microdata files, on the other hand, contain disclosure-free household and person records from the census. These files are similar to the 1970 Public Use Sample files and will be available some time after the release of STF 4.

Content and Geographic Coverage of Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape Files vary by summary level of geography, detail of information, and whether they include 100-percent or sample data. STF's 1 and 2 provide data based on the set of census questions asked of all persons and housing units. These data are 100-percent data. STF's 3, 4, and 5 are based on sample data. These data are estimates based on the responses of a sample of the population and housing units and contain more extensive housing and population information. In 1980, the sampling rate was 1 in 2 in governmental units with less than 2,500 inhabitants and 1 in 6 elsewhere. Overall the sampling rate was approximately 1 in 5. The Bureau's 1977 population estimates were used to determine the sampling rate for a given area.

The geographic detail of STF 1 is the maximum possible detail available from the census: data for individual blocks in block-numbered areas and for enumeration districts outside block-numbered areas. The lowest level of geography provided by STF 2 is census tract, or minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD) and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants in nontracted areas. The lowest level for STF 3 is the block group or enumeration district, while the smallest geographic unit for STF 4 is census tract or MCD/CCD and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants in nontracted areas. STF 5's lowest geographic level is the standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), central city(ies), places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Figure 11 on the following page details the geographic levels in each Summary Tape File.

For comparison purposes, STF 1 is similar in subject matter and geographic detail to the First and Third Count files for 1970. STF's 2 and 4 are roughly comparable to the 1970 Second and Fourth Counts, respectively. STF 3 is comparable to the 1970 Fifth Count, while STF 5 corresponds to the 1970 Sixth Count. To summarize, STF 1 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 2.

FIGURE 11

OVERVIEW OF PLANNED SUMMARY LEVELS
FOR 1980 CENSUS SUMMARY TAPE FILES

SUMMARY AREA 1/ 2/	STF 1 100 percent						STF 2 100 percent			STF 3 100 percent					STF 4 sample			STF 5 sample	Summary Level Codes 3/
	A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	F	A	B	C		
Unites States			*						*			*					*	*	01
Region			*						*			*					*	*	02
Division			*						*			*					*	*	03
State	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*	04
SCSA			*						*			*					*		05
SCSA within State			*					*	*			*				*	*		06
SMSA			*						*			*					*	*	07
SMSA within State		*	*				*	*	*			*			*	*	*		08
Urbanized Area			*						*			*					*		09
Urbanized Area within State			*					*	*			*				*	*		10
County within State	*		*		*			*	*	*		*	*			*	*		11
MCD (CCD) within County within State	*							*		*						*			12
ED or BG within Tract (BNA) within Place within MCD (CCD) within County within State	*									*									13,14 15,&16
County within SMSA within State		*					*								*				17
ED or Block within Tract (BNA) within Place within MCD (CCD) within County within SMSA within State		*																	18,19,20 21,&22
Tract (BNA) within Place within County within SMSA within State		*					*								*				23&24
ED or Block within Tract (BNA) within Place within County within SMSA within State		*																	25&26
Place within State	*		*					*	*	*		*				*	*	*	27
MCD (CCD) within State			*									*							28
Indian Reservation and Alaskan Native Village									*								*		29
Indian Reservation and Alaskan Native Village within County within State								*	*							*	*		30&31
Tract within County within SMSA within State							*								*				32
Congressional Districts within State of the 97th Congress	*		*							*		*							33
Congressional Districts within State of the 98th Congress				*															33
ZIP Code (5 digit) within State											*								35
ZIP Code (5 digit) within County within SMSA within State											*								36
County or Place or MCD within Congressional District within State				*									*						37,38&39
North Dakota CCD within County					*														34
School District						*								*					40
County within School District						*								*					41

FOOTNOTES TO FIGURE 11

1/ In addition to summary areas presented on the Summary Tape Files, geographic area codes are included for areas such as Ward, State Economic Subregion, District Office Code, Indian Subreservation, and Standard Federal Administrative Region.

2/ Population size cutoffs for the presentation of Place level data in the STF's are as follows:

STF 1A	all places	STF 3A	all places
STF 1B	all places		
STF 1C	10,000 or more	STF 3C	10,000 or more
STF 1D	10,000 or more	STF 3D	10,000 or more
STF 2A	10,000 or more	STF 4A	10,000 or more
STF 2B	1,000 or more	STF 4B	2,500 or more
STF 2C	10,000 or more	STF 4C	10,000 or more

STF 5 central cities of SMSA's or places of 50,000 or more

3/ Multiple summary level codes for a Summary Area indicate a series of very similar summary levels which are presented in identical STF files. A specific listing is shown below of summary levels which are grouped together from the chart. (A slash mark "/" will be used to indicate "within.")

Grouping 13, 14, 15, and 16:
13. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
14. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
15. BG/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
16. ED/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State

Grouping 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22:
18. MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
19. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
20. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
21. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
22. ED/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 23 and 24:
23. Place/County/SMSA/State
24. Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 25 and 26:
25. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State
26. ED/Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 30 and 31:
30. Indian Reservations and Alaskan Native Villages by State
31. Indian Reservations and Alaskan Native Villages by County within State

Grouping 37, 38, and 39:
37. County/Congressional District/State
38. Place/Congressional District/State
39. MCD/Congressional District/State

Similarly, STF 3 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 4. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete count data, while STF's 3 and 4 contain sample estimates. Finally, STF 5 contains sample estimates aggregated to a higher level of geography than the other files, but which are presented in the most subject matter detail.

1980 Census Maps

Users may need certain types of maps for the geographic area(s) they are extracting from the file(s). To determine which maps best define the geographic area(s), compare the geographic coverage of each file (see Appendix A) with the description of each type of 1980 census map (see below).

The maps used in conjunction with the above summary tape files consist of five basic types: county maps, place maps, place-and-vicinity maps, American Indian reservation maps, and Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) or Vicinity Map Series (VMS). Ordering information for these maps may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

All five map types have several characteristics in common:

--To improve legibility, most 1980 maps are at a larger scale than were the comparable 1970 maps.

--Symbols used for the various boundaries are consistent for all five types of maps.

--Names, identifying numbers, and boundaries are shown where appropriate on all maps for counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's) where present, enumeration districts (ED's) (in those areas which are not block numbered), and blocks.

--All maps show metric, feet, and mile scales.

--All maps containing block-numbered areas will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The following paragraphs present a brief description of each type of map. The inclusion of the maps with various 1980 census products reflect the Bureau's plans as of July 1981.

County Maps. County maps are the backbone of the Bureau's map coverage. Theoretically, with a complete set of these maps the overall picture of the census geographic framework for the entire United States and its possessions is shown. Most maps in the county series are at a scale of 1 inch:1 mile. Most county maps are created by superimposing boundaries for most areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by State transportation or highway

departments. There are approximately 5,500 county map sheets for 1980. The following geographic area boundaries are defined on county maps where appropriate: State, county, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and enumeration districts (ED's) or numbered blocks. In addition, the location of Alaska Native villages are indicated.

Place Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets where most of the development is contained within the corporate limits of a municipality or within the boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP), the Bureau uses place maps. The scale of the place maps varies from place to place. As with the county maps, most are created by superimposing boundaries for most areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by local or State governments. On the county map, shading is added to indicate the area covered by the place map; i.e., the place map is regarded as an inset to the county map. There are about 12,300 place map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place maps are the same as for county maps.

Place-and-Vicinity Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets which have areas of fairly dense development outside the corporate limits of a municipality or outside the boundaries established for a CDP, the Bureau uses place-and-vicinity maps. Also included in this category are maps of places which have parcels of land that are not part of the city but are completely surrounded by the city and where two or more places appear on the same map sheet. In all other respects, place-and-vicinity maps have the same characteristics as place maps. As with the place maps, all area covered by the place-and-vicinity map is shaded on the county map and the place-and-vicinity map is considered to be an inset to the county map. There are about 3,300 place-and-vicinity map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place-and-vicinity maps are the same as those specified for county maps.

Indian Reservation Maps. The Census Bureau developed separate maps for 18 American Indian reservations which could not be depicted adequately on county maps; these maps are very similar in format to county maps. There are approximately 75 American Indian reservation maps and these maps are special insets to the county maps. The geographic area boundaries defined on these maps are the same as those specified for the county maps.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). For the Nation's major built-up areas, the Bureau has developed its own maps to provide uniform coverage of the densely settled portions of the counties involved. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA counties and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas which are not in an SMSA. (In a few instances, these map sheets entirely cover a county, in which case no separate county map exists.) The predominant scale for the MMS and VMS is 1 inch:1,600 feet. In selected areas with very dense development, some sheets are at 1 inch:800 feet;

conversely, some sparsely settled areas are mapped at 1 inch:3,200 feet. The MMS and VMS are considered to be insets to the county maps. The areas covered by MMS and VMS are shaded on county maps. There are about 10,400 MMS and VMS sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on the MMS are the same as those specified for county maps, but also include urbanized areas.

In addition to the five types of maps described above, there are a number of "outline" maps (maps that do not show any data, only the areas to which data can be related) that are prepared and published as part of the various printed report series. As was the case with the maps previously described, the maps included in the printed reports share common characteristics. Both metric and mile scales are shown. Map scale and content are similar to 1970 except where noted below; however, presentation has been improved to make the maps more readable and consistent from series to series.

The County Subdivision Map Series consists of at least one map page for each State showing the names and boundaries for the State, each component county, the minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), and all places, both incorporated and census designated. For most States, the scale of the maps requires that they be presented in sections. For 1980, the boundaries (not just the locations) of places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants are shown for the first time. In addition, the name(s) of adjoining State(s) are shown along with a mark to indicate where the State boundaries intersect. These maps are based on the State base maps of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Mapping Program. Single-sheet versions of the county subdivision map series are published at the USGS scale of 1:500,000 (1 inch equals about 8 miles) for all States except Alaska and the outlying areas, and may be fitted together to form multi-State maps. These maps appear in PC80-1-A. For those States in which American Indian reservations or Alaska Native villages are located, a special version of the county subdivision map showing these entities appears in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A.

The Urbanized Area Outline Map Series consists of one or more map sheets for each urbanized area (UA) defined on the basis of the 1980 census results. The names and boundaries of all States, counties, MCD/CCD's, and places in the area are shown, plus the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." These maps appear in PC80-1-A. In 1980, the report for each State containing part of a multi-State UA will include the map for the entire UA.

The State SCSA/SMSA Map Series shows county names and boundaries, names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more or designated as the central city of an SMSA, and names and boundaries of standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), and standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the State. For 1980, the name of the capital of the State is underlined. These maps appear in PC80-1-A, B, C, D; HC80-1-A, B; and HC80-2.

Map sets will be printed for all block-numbered areas, grouped by SMSA and nonSMSA balance-of-State.

In addition to printed copies of the county, place, place-and-vicinity, and Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets having block-numbered areas, there will be an index map depicting the extent of the block-numbered area for the SMSA and State. The SMSA Index to Block Numbered Areas Maps will show the extent of the SMSA; county, MCD/CCD, and place names and boundaries; and the extent of block-numbered area within the SMSA shown by means of shading. The State Index to Block-Numbered Areas Maps were prepared by superimposing the extent of all block-numbered areas in the State over the county subdivision map. This index map will also show the boundaries of the SMSA(s) in the State so that the reader can determine whether the data for any block-numbered area in the State are available with the SMSA tabulations or the balance-of-State tabulations.

The Census Tract Outline Map Series covers each of the areas for which tracts have been defined in 1980. These maps show the boundaries and code identification numbers for each tract; the names of streets or other features used as census tract boundaries; and the names and boundaries for counties, MCD/CCD's, and all places (not just those over 25,000 as in 1970). Street detail within the tracts is not shown. Separate insets of larger scale than the base maps are included for densely developed areas; however, fewer insets are used than in 1970. Scale varies from map to map. For 1980, tract outline maps are planned for tracted counties outside SMSA's.

School District Maps. School district maps show school district names, codes, and boundaries as supplied by the Department of Education. The maps are based on MMS/VMS maps where applicable; in other cases, county, place, and place-and-vicinity maps are used. In those areas where school district boundaries are coterminous with census-recognized political entities at the place or higher level, State/county subdivision maps may be used as either alternative or supplemental maps. School district maps are available through the State Data Centers (see Appendix C for further information).

Relevant Articles and Publications

The following is a list of reference materials available presently or expected to be available shortly which will provide additional information concerning the 1980 census.

Census '80 Introduction to Products and Services. This 13 page publication provides a general outline of information and data available from the 1980 census. Limited free copies are available from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

PHC80-R1. Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Part A, Text is currently available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is $5.50.

1980 Census Update. This publication has been issued quarterly from January, 1977 to July, 1981. The updates were intended to keep the data user current on the 1980 Census planning and preparatory activities. Back copies are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Data User News. This monthly newsletter provides continuous reporting on Census Bureau programs and products. A subscription is available from the Government Printing Office for $17 a year.

Monthly Product Announcement. This free announcement lists new products released each month from the Census Bureau. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Nonsampling errors

Since 1980 population counts shown in this file were tabulated from the entries for persons on all questionnaires, these counts are not subject to sampling error. In any large-scale statistical operation such as a decennial census, human and mechanical errors do occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to enumerate every household or person in the population, not obtaining all required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, the clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling errors in the 1980 census, a number of techniques were introduced on the basis of experience in previous censuses and in tests conducted prior to the census. These quality control and review measures were utilized throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units and to keep the errors at a minimum. As was done after the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, there were programs at the conclusion of the 1980 census to measure various aspects of the quality achieved in the census. Reports on many aspects of the 1980 census evaluation program will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major component of the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of persons and housing units. The Census Bureau has estimates that the 1970 census did not count 2.5 percent of the population. For 1980, the Census Bureau's extensive evaluation program will encompass a number of different approaches to the task of estimating the coverage of the census. Although these studies have not been completed at the time of this file's release, preliminary estimates indicate that the rate of undercoverage in the 1980 census was reduced from 1970 census levels.

Editing and Allocation of Data Items

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries and blank items were edited.

Editing. In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made for missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central

processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in computerized editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning was unable to distinguish an entry in the name space.

Allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for the person or housing unit. The usefulness of the data is considered to be enhanced through the assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries.

For housing data, the assignment is based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit is omitted but a rental amount is reported for that unit, the computer edits tenure to "rented for cash rent." On the other hand, if the unit is reported as rented but the amount of rent is missing, the computer assigns the rent from the preceding renter-occupied unit that had a rental amount reported.

The general procedure for changing unacceptable population entries is to assign an entry for a person that is consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who is reported as a 20-year old son of the householder but for whom marital status is not reported, is assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The allocation technique may be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment for unknown age. The process is carried out in the following steps:

1. The computer stores reported ages of persons by selected characteristics, including sex, relationship, marital status, and characteristics of other household members.

2. Each stored age is retained in the computer only until a person having the same set of characteristics and with age reported is processed through the computer in the edit operation. Then the age of this succeeding person is substituted for the age previously stored.

3. When a person processed has no report of age, or the entry is unacceptable, the age assigned to him or her is then stored for the last person who otherwise has the same set of characteristics.

Substitution. The editing process also includes another type of correction, namely the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or a housing unit. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurs when there is no housing information available. If the housing unit is determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics are assigned from the previously processed occupied units. If the housing unit is vacant, the housing characteristics are assigned from the previously processed vacant unit.

The assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person in a household containing no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, is done in the following manner. A previously processed household is selected as a substitute and the full set of population characteristcs for each substituted person is duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted due to noninterview," e.g., a housing unit indicated as occupied but the occupants are not listed on the questionnaire, and (2) "persons substituted due to mechanical failure," e.g., where the questionnaire page on which persons are listed was not properly microfilmed.

The editing process ensures that the distribution of characteristics for persons and housing units assigned by the computer corresponds closely to the distribution of characteristics for persons and housing units actually reported in the census. Before the advent of the computer, this type of process was not feasible and the distribution of characteristics to be used for assignment purposes was drawn from the preceding census or another source.

Specific tolerances are established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that are permitted. If the number of corrections is beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred are clerically reviewed. If it is found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC 1/ of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires are reprocessed.

STF 1 includes four tables (56, 57, 58, 59) that allow users to determine the extent of allocation and substitution for a given geographic area. For example, if a user wants to determine the extent of substitution in a particular county, table 56 provides the total number of substituted persons in creating tabulations for that county. Similarly, table 58 provides a count of housing units substituted. In addition, tables 57 and 59 provide data on the extent of allocation. For example, a user interested in the number of persons with sex or marital status allocated for a particular

1/ Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers.

geographic area would want to know the value in the appropriate cells (3 and 7) of table 57. Similarly, the 9 cells of table 59 provide data on the number of housing units for which particular characteristics were allocated.

GLOSSARY

Complete Count Concept Definitions

The following definitions were taken from the 1980 Census Users' Guide. Since the items described here are only those which appear in STF 1, there may be references to other terms which are not defined in this glossary. A complete glossary will be available in the Users' Guide, scheduled to be published later this year.

AGE. Age at last birthday, i.e., number of completed years from birth to April 1, 1980, based on replies to a question on month and year of birth. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Because of the central importance of the data on age, the question contains redundancies. The age entry on the basic tape record is derived from the FOSDIC entries of quarter and year of birth. For those persons who do not provide this information but who do provide "age at last birthday," the census enumerator or clerk uses an equivalency table to mark the appropriate FOSDIC circles. The item "age at last birthday" is used only secondarily because of the tendency of some people, in reporting their ages, to round off to "0" or "5" (and to report even rather than odd numbers). The write-in entries of month and year of birth are requested because some people have difficulty with (and therefore skip) the FOSDIC marking system in this question.

Age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as five-year age groups. Basic records identify single years (and quarter years on sample basic records) to 112.

> Median age. Calculated as the value which divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below this value, one-half above. Median age is computed from the age intervals or groupings shown in the particular tabulation, and thus a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. If the median falls in the terminal category, e.g., 75 years and over, the median is shown as the initial age of the category with a plus sign, e.g., 75+.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with age. Young adults, especially Black males, were missed at a higher rate than other segments of the population.

Historical comparability: Age data have been collected in each census since 1790. Counts in 1970 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated.

See also: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER. Derived from the age responses for the householders. (See the definition of householder under Household Relationship). Age and household relationship were determined on a complete-count basis.

The most frequent applications of age of householder in 1980 tabulations involve only two categories: under 65 years old, and 65 years and over. More detailed categories appear among the housing tabulations, for example: less than 25 years, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 59, 60 to 64, and 65 years and over. Age of householder is also derivable from age tabulations cross-classified by household relationship (STF 2). Age of householder is derivable from basic records in single years 15 to 112.

Historical comparability: In 1970 and previous censuses, age of head was tabulated instead of age of householder (See Household Relationship).

ALEUT POPULATION. See RACE

AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION. See RACE

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES. American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the Census Bureau by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In tabulations for reservations, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off-reservation) are not included as part of the reservations (see below).

Alaska Native villages are areas which were specified to the Bureau by the State of Alaska which recognized them pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, P.L. 92-203.

Each American Indian reservation and Alaska Native village was assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau. Enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's) which are inside boundaries of reservations are designated with an "N" in the ED prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B. A population subject report (PC80-2 series) presenting additional data on American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages is also planned. Summaries on tape and in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A show data not only for the reservation totals, but also for parts of reservations that cross State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries will be included in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on

Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps. The locations of Alaska Native villages are also noted on all of these maps.

Historical comparability: Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 information because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, new enumeration techniques, and other procedural changes made for the 1980 census.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available for previous censuses. However, some cities and "unincorporated places" which were identified in the 1970 census may correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages.

AMERICAN INDIAN SUBRESERVATION AREAS. Areas known as "districts," "agencies," "segments," "areas," or "communities" are associated with some American Indian reservations and were identified for the Census Bureau for the 1980 census by tribal governments or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a few cases, such subreservation areas extend beyond reservation boundaries or are located entirely outside the reservation. American Indian subreservations recognized for the 1980 census are identified by a unique 3-digit code.

Data for subreservations are not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, subreservation data can be derived by the addition of component ED or BG summaries on MARF, STF 1A, or STF 3A. ED's within a reservation are designated by an "N" in that field.

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservation areas were not identified separately in previous censuses.

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL TRUST LANDS. Some American Indian reservations have tribal trust lands adjacent to the reservation which were identified for the 1980 census. Tribal trust lands are located outside the reservation boundary (off-reservation) and are associated with a specific reservation.

Information for these areas is not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, each area has been assigned a unique 3-digit code which appears in the reservation code field, and summaries can be prepared by the addition of component ED's and BG's from MARF, STF 1A, or STF 3A. Some ED's which include tribal trust lands are designated with an "A" in the ED prefix field in the data files. In Oklahoma, "A" prefix ED's designate the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas). "A" prefixed ED's in all other States should be disregarded. For further information, please write to Population Division, Racial Statistics Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Historical comparability: Tribal trust lands were not identified in previous censuses.

ASIAN POPULATION. See RACE

BARRIO. See PUERTO RICO

BLACK POPULATION. See RACE

BLOCK. Normally a rectangular piece of land, bounded by four streets. However, a block may also be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. Blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, census tracts, or block numbering areas (BNA's). They may cross place boundaries and the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's). When blocks cross place boundaries and, in 20 States (see figure 12, column 3), when they cross MCD boundaries, separate statistical summaries are presented for each part of the block.

Census blocks are normally compact units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburbs, houses cluster around cul-de-sacs. In these areas a census block may be fairly large since only those features that serve as the perimeter of an enclosed area are treated as block boundaries. Also, in those rural areas where they are numbered, blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

Census data are tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. Data will also be tabulated by block in incorporated places with 10,000 or more inhabitants outside UA's, and in other areas which contracted with the Census Bureau for the collection of block statistics. Places outside of UA's are included in the block statistics program if they met the 10,000 population criterion in the 1970 census, in official Bureau estimates through 1976, or in a special census taken on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics for all of their territory, both urban and rural, not already in the block statistics program. These States are Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place boundary or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, tape users often will need to specify the place or MCD code, along with other codes, to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series (MMS), Vicinity Map Series (VMS), place maps, and county maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence of the 3-digit block number and the absence of ED boundaries and numbers.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as a railroad track, a "fishhook" ( ) across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block may have identical block numbers, each followed by an asterisk.

FIGURE 12

UNITED STATES	(1) CCD STATE	MCD STATES (2) PRINCIPAL TYPE OF MCD	(3) MCD'S MAY SPLIT BLOCKS 1/	(4) DATA PUBLISHED FOR MCD'S, AS FOR PLACES 2/	(5) BLOCK STATISTICS STATEWIDE	(6) CENSUS TRACTS STATEWIDE
ALABAMA	X					
ALASKA 3/		Census subarea				
ARIZONA	X					
ARKANSAS		Township				
CALIFORNIA	X					
COLORADO	X					
CONNECTICUT		Town	X	X		X
DELAWARE	X					X
DIST. OF COLUMBIA		Quadrant			X	X
FLORIDA	X					
GEORGIA	X				X	
HAWAII	X					X
IDAHO	X					
ILLINOIS		Township	X			
INDIANA		Township	X			
IOWA		Township				
KANSAS		Township	X			
KENTUCKY	X					
LOUISIANA		Police jury ward				
MAINE		Town	X	X		
MARYLAND		Election district				
MASSACHUSETTS		Town	X	X		
MICHIGAN		Township	X	X		
MINNESOTA		Township	X			
MISSISSIPPI		Superv. district			X	
MISSOURI		Township	X			
MONTANA	X					
NEBRASKA		Township	X			
NEVADA		Township				
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Town	X	X		
NEW JERSEY		Township	X	X		X
NEW MEXICO	X					
NEW YORK		Town	X	X	X	
NORTH CAROLINA		Township				
NORTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
OHIO		Township	X			
OKLAHOMA	X					
OREGON	X					
PENNSYLVANIA		Township	X	X		
RHODE ISLAND		Town	X	X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	X					
SOUTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
TENNESSEE	X					
TEXAS	X					
UTAH	X					
VERMONT		Town	X	X		
VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.			X	
WASHINGTON	X					
WEST VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.				
WISCONSIN		Town	X	X		
WYOMING	X					

1/See definitions for MCD's and blocks.
2/The amount of data for MCD's and places is the same, for the States noted, in these reports: PC(1)-B and -C and HC(1)-A and -B.
3/Subdivisions of Alaska's "census areas" or boroughs (county equivalents) are called "census subareas." They take the place of MCD's or CCD's.

The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained several years prior to the census and therefore do not reflect recently constructed streets. Only those features shown on the maps can serve as block boundaries.

Statistics were collected for approximately 2.6 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970 block statistics were prepared for UA's (and some territory beyond) located in SMSA's existing at the time of the census, as well as for contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for places of 10,000 population or more outside UA's unless done under contract, nor for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of UA's and other areas of new development where the street patterns have changed. To help the user notice a change wherever a block has been redefined by splitting or other adjustment, the 1970 block number will generally not be reused. In many areas, however, many block boundaries and numbers will be the same in 1980 as in 1970, except for a few areas where blocks were renumbered by local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agencies in order to define more desirable block groups.

BLOCK GROUP (BG). A combination of census blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or BNA and is defined in all areas where block statistics are collected. (In areas where blocks are not identified, ED's are used.)

BG's are not outlined on census maps, but are defined as that set of blocks sharing the same first digit within a census tract or BNA. For example, Block Group "3" within a particular census tract would include any blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In most cases, the numbering would generally involve substantially fewer than 50 blocks, since gaps are occasionally left in the numbering; e.g., block 312 might be followed by block 316.

BG's are defined within census tract or BNA. They may cross, and be split by, the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part. To avoid mistaking a component summary for a complete BG summary, users should carefully study census maps to note any BG's split by place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, and Indian reservation boundaries. Congressional district (CD) boundaries are not shown on census maps, so the maps will not be of use in detecting BG's split by CD boundaries.

BG summaries observe boundaries of some areas (specifically, CCD's and, in 10 States, MCD's) which are ignored in summarizing data for

the block statistics presentations in reports and on tape. As a result, it will occasionally be necessary to add BG components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

Statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in any corresponding microfiche. There are no published data for BG's.

Historical comparability: In areas where BG's were tabulated in 1970, many 1980 BG's will be the same as their 1970 counterparts, with exceptions occurring primarily in areas where tract boundaries have changed or where substantial development has taken place. Also, BG parts, created when BG's are split by the boundaries of higher level areas, will change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with BG's in 1980 had ED's in 1970, a change occasioned in part by the expansion of the block statistics program, and in part because ED's were used for tabulation purposes in 1970 instead of BG's in some block numbered areas. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in block numbered areas where census tracts have not been defined--typically, in non-SMSA places of 10,000 or more population and in contract block areas. BNA's do not cross county boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9989.99 which are unique within a county. While BNA numbers are similar to census tract numbers, BNA's are not census tracts and are not included in STF's 2 or 4.

BNA's may be split by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and, in 20 States, MCD's. (See figure 9, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of MCD's in 10 other States and CCD's in the remaining 20 States.

Historical comparability: While BNA's were also used in previous censuses, any historical comparability is generally coincidental.

BOARDED-UP STATUS. Determined for vacant units intended for year-round use. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or similar materials to protect the interior and prevent entry. A single unit structure or a unit(s) in a multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way.

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

BOROUGH (IN ALASKA). See COUNTY

CENSUS AREA (IN ALASKA). See COUNTY

CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (CCD). A statistical subdivision of a county, roughly comparable to a minor civil division (MCD). CCD's are defined in 20 States (see figure 9, column 1) which do not have MCD's suitable for reporting census statistics (i.e., the MCD's have either lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes, and/or have indefinite boundaries). CCD's are established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and both State and local government authorities. They are generally defined by boundary features that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, and powerlines.

CCD boundaries are represented on detailed census maps, such as place maps and county maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in several 1980 reports. CCD's, in alphabetic sequence, are assigned unique, incremental 3-digit numeric codes within counties.

Statistics for all CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: In 1980, CCD's are defined in one fewer State than in 1970--North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships). In the past, cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally were defined as separate CCD's. When these cities annexed territory, CCD boundaries also had to be adjusted. For 1980, many of these CCD boundaries were revised to conform with census tract boundaries where tracts exist, and permanent physical features elsewhere, in an attempt to minimize future CCD boundary adjustments. Many CCD's which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of the PC80-1-A reports for States with CCD's.

CENSUS SUBAREA. A statistical subdivision of a "census area" or borough (county equivalent) in Alaska. Census subareas take the place of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's).

Historical comparability: In 1970, Alaska county equivalents were called "divisions," and some were subdivided further. Some of the census subareas used in the 1980 census approximate the 1970 divisions or their subdivisions.

CENSUS TRACT.. A small statistical subdivision of a county. Tracts generally have stable boundaries. When census tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents. All standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized before the 1980 census are completely tracted. In addition, an estimated 3,000 census tracts have been established in 220 counties outside SMSA's. Five States are entirely tracted: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including 465 in Puerto Rico).

Census tract boundaries are established cooperatively by local Census Statistical Areas Committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and areal size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts observe county lines and are defined so as to cover all of the territory within each tracted county. Within a county, tract boundaries may be split by other geographic boundaries.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix, e.g., 6059.02. On tape, the decimal is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix. In such cases, tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks. Leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps (e.g., 25.02).

Tract numbers are always unique within a county, and, except for the New York SMSA, are also unique within an SMSA. All valid census tract numbers are in the range 0001 to 9899.99; a number between 9901 and 9989.99 denotes a block numbering area (BNA).

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps, such as place maps and county maps. In addition, census tract outline maps are being created for each SMSA and each tracted county outside SMSA's. Tract outline maps show only those streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, the boundaries of places, MCD's, CCD's, counties, and States appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. In STF 1A and 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, MCD, or CCD boundaries, the tape files will have summaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF 1B the situation is similar except that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States. (See figure 9, column 3.) MCD boundaries in the other 10 States with MCD's and CCD boundaries in the remaining 20 States are ignored. In the major summaries for census tracts--those in STF 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts series--tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more population. Separate summaries provide totals for split tracts.

Historical comparability: Census tracts are defined with an overall goal of census-to-census comparability. Some 1970 tracts have been subdivided due to increased population, but the new tracts can be recombined by the user for comparison with 1970 tracts. This affects about 8 percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than 1 percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or better boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. In a few areas, local Census

Statistical Areas Committees undertook extensive redefinition of census tracts.

Both the number of tracted counties and the number of census tracts increased by over 20 percent between 1970 and 1980. The reporting of data for split tracts has also increased. Whereas 1970 Census Tracts reports gave data for tract parts created when tracts were split by the boundaries of only those places with 25,000 or more population, 1980 reports observe boundaries of places as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 present data for the components of split tracts, as well as for whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for the components of split tracts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD). An area of very high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries, i.e., it consists of one or more whole census tracts. CBD's are identified only in central cities of SMSA's and other cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated by local Census Statistical Areas Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. However, some eligible cities have chosen not to participate in the CBD delineation program. CBD's do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city.

The CBD's now recognized were delineated for the 1977 Economic Censuses. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts or smaller areas. Records for such areas in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme report and on machine-readable 1980 files include a CBD code when the area is in a CBD.

Historical comparability: At the time of the 1970 census, CBD's were defined only in cites of 100,000 or more persons.

CENTRAL CITY. See STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA; URBANIZED AREA

CHILDREN. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

CONDOMINIUM STATUS. A type of ownership of an apartment in a building--or a house in a development--where ownership of common areas is shared.

Condominium. Ownership in which the owner has an individual deed (and likely also an individual mortgage) on the unit, and also holds a common or joint ownership in all common areas, such as grounds, lobbies, and elevators. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted.

Noncondominium. All other types of ownership, including cooperatives where a share in a corporation with title to a multi-unit property entitles the owner to occupy a specific unit.

Limitations: In test survey taken before the census, an overstatement of condominiums was noted.

Historical comparability: In 1970, owner-occupied cooperative and condominium units were identified together. In 1980, only condominium units are identified, since cooperative units were extensively misreported in test surveys before the census. The 1980 item also includes vacant and renter-occupied units, not just owner-occupied units as in 1970.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. One of 435 State or sub-State areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional districts observed for the 1980 census are those as designated for the 96th Congress; this designation has been in effect since the 94th Congress (1975-1976), with one boundary change in Tennessee which took effect with the 95th Congress and reflects the 97th Congress as well. Congressional districts for the 98th Congress (1983-1984) were defined by the States after the 1980 population count became available. 1980 census data are available in STF 1D.

Small-scale maps of congressional districts appear in the Congressional District Data Book and the Congressional District Atlas. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on 1980 census map series.

Historical comparability: 1970 census data are available for congressional districts as defined for the 94th - 97th Congresses in the Congressional District Data Book, except for the Tennessee change noted above.

COUNTY. The primary political and administrative subdivision of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes. In Alaska 23 boroughs and "census areas" are treated as county equivalents for census purposes. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and 41 Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States and are treated the same as counties in census tabulations.

County boundaries are shown on most census maps. A 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code identifies each county uniquely within State. Counties are numbered in alphabetic sequence, with independent cities numbered separately at the end of the list.

There are 3,137 counties and county equivalents recognized for the 1980 census. Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and -C; HC80-1-A and -B; and PHC80-3 reports. Tabulations for large counties (population size cutoff to be determined) appear in STF 5.

Historical comparability: A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska, and in some cases these county equivalents differ considerably from the census

divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. In Virginia, county boundaries have changed as a result of the creation of new independent cities and annexations by independent cities. Most other changes represent minor adjustments of the boundaries between counties. Those counties which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes at the end of table 4 of the PC80-1-A report for each State.

COUNTY EQUIVALENT. See COUNTY

COUNTY SUBDIVISION. See CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION; CENSUS SUBAREA; MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

DIVISION. (CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC). A census geographic division is one of the nine groups of States which are subdivisions of the four census geographic regions of the United States. (See figure 13.) Census geographic divisions are identified by a 1-digit code which is also the first digit of the 2-digit census geographic code for each State in the division.

Historical comparability: Census divisions have remained unchanged since the 1910 census, except for the expansion of the Pacific Division to include Alaska and Hawaii.

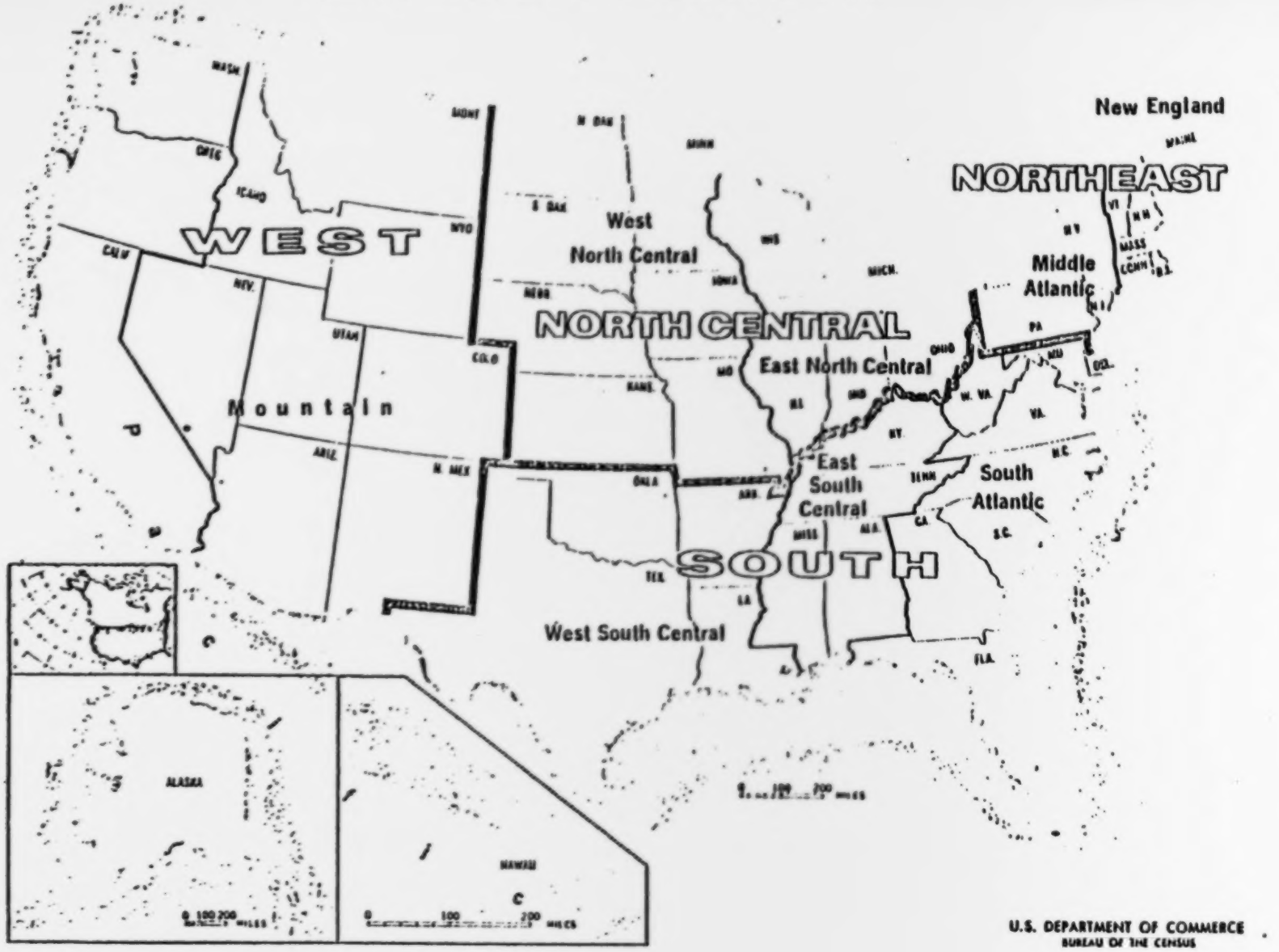
ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR). A grouping of State Economic Areas (SEA's) which brings together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. The areas were first defined following the 1950 census and updated after the 1960 census. In order to achieve such homogeneity, State boundaries are frequently crossed. The 510 SEA's are grouped into 121 ESR's. A 3-digit numeric code is assigned to each ESR. No data summaries will be prepared for ESR's, although the ESR code appears on the geographic records of the summary tape files.

Historical comparability: ESR boundaries have remained the same since 1960.

ELECTION PRECINCT. In census usage, any of a variety of types of areas (e.g., election districts, precincts, legislative districts, wards) defined by States and local governments for purposes of elections. Under a cooperative Census Bureau/State program, the boundaries of election precincts and ED's or census blocks were drawn so as to be compatible in many States.

The Bureau prepared election precinct data for all or portions of 23 States; in some other States, users may aggregate block data to create election precinct statistics. The election precinct data appear in the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts tape file and on microfiche of that file.

Historical comparability: Election precincts have not been recognized in past censuses, except where they have served as minor civil division boundaries.


New England
NORTHEAST
Middle Atlantic
West North Central
NORTH CENTRAL
East North Central
WEST
Mountain
East South Central
South Atlantic
SOUTH
West South Central
ALASKA
HAWAII
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where blocks are not present. ED's do not cross the boundaries of legal or statistical areas; for example, census tracts, MCD's/CCD's, places, counties, congressional districts, and States. Because of these constraints, they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,600 in areas where the census was taken by mail, or a population of 1,000 in areas where the census was taken by conventional enumerator canvassing. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents a reasonable workload for one enumerator. About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local definition of ED's. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest unit of census geography for which statistics are prepared.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a 4-digit number (except that leading zeros, when they occur in ED numbers, do not appear on the maps). An ED number may be followed by a one-letter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and processing activities where the original ED proved to be too populous for an efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made after January 1, 1978 in mailout/mailback areas or January 1, 1979 in conventional census areas. An ED number may also have a one-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an American Indian reservation), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. ED numbers do not repeat within a county. Any ED may be uniquely identified by accompanying its ED code with the 2-digit State code and 3-digit county code.

Statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A and corresponding microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF 1B to complement the summaries for blocks. There are no published data for ED's.

Historical comparability: Many areas which were covered by ED's in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and BG's for 1980. In some cases it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate the 1970 ED's, based on detailed comparison of 1980 and 1970 maps.

In areas covered by ED's for 1980, enumeration considerations dictated ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

ESKIMO POPULATION. See RACE

EXTENDED CITY. See URBANIZED AREA

FAMILY. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family.

(Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.) Families are defined using responses to the complete-count household relationship question.

If the son/daughter of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's or daughter's spouse and/or children are members of the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. A roomer/boarder and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in, are not counted as a family, but as individuals unrelated to the householder. Thus, a household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations.

A person maintaining a household alone, or with unrelated persons only, is regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

(In certain Census Bureau surveys, families as defined here are referred to as "primary families." The term "secondary family" refers to a resident family unrelated to the householder, such as a roomer and his/her spouse. Tabulations of families from such surveys include secondary families.)

Historical comparability: The 1970 definition for family was similar to that used in 1980. In 1960, secondary families were separately identified.

FAMILY TYPE. Families are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions on sex and household relationship asked on a complete-count basis.

Married-couple family. A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other family.

Male householder, no wife present. A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female householder, no husband present. Family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Historical comparability: The terminology for the family-type categories is new for 1980. The categories are reasonably compatible with the 1970 categories, "husband-wife families," "families with other male head," and "families with female head."

See also: FAMILY; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN. Persons in living arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households. Group quarters status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized.

Inmate of institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration. Inmates are persons in such facilities as homes, correctional schools, specialized hospitals, or wards for juveniles or the physically or mentally handicapped; persons in homes or hospitals for chronic diseases; persons in homes for unmarried mothers or in nursing (convalescent and rest) homes; persons in homes for the aged and dependent; and persons in correctional institutions. These persons are enumerated as residents of an institution--regardless of their length of stay in the particular place. Some tabulations include data by major types of institutions (home for the aged, mental hospital, correctional institution, and other institutions).

Other persons in group quarters. A person living in noninstitutional group quarters. Noninstitutional group quarters have nine or more persons unrelated to the person in column 1 of the questionnaire, or ten or more unrelated persons, and include such living quarters as rooming and boarding houses, communes, workers' dormitories, and convents or monasteries.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters, regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in short-term medical, maternity and surgical wards of hospitals who have no usual home elsewhere; live-in staff members of institutions and other group quarters, provided that their living arrangements do not meet the housing unit definition; and persons staying in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Historical comparability: In 1970, the "other person in group quarters" was defined as a person in noninstitutional quarters with five or more persons unrelated to the head (rather than nine or more unrelated to the householder in 1980) or six or more unrelated persons altogether (as compared to ten or more in 1980).

See also: HOUSEHOLD

HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (EXCLUDING URBANIZED AREAS). The historic areas of Oklahoma consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the period 1900-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the two- to three-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The former reservation boundaries are used for planning purposes by tribes and the Federal government. In the census, the entire area encompassing the former reservations was identified (except for parts inside urbanized areas as approximated in preparation for the 1980 census). Individual former reservations were not identified separately.

Information for the historic areas is not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, some information will be included in special reports or unpublished tabulations. Also, since the historic areas have been assigned a unique 3-digit code which appears in the reservation code field of each component area, summaries can be prepared by the addition of component ED's and BG's from MARF, STF 1A, or STF 3A. Also, the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) are distinguished from the reservation in Oklahoma by an "A" in the ED prefix field. The boundaries for "A" ED's are drawn to follow visible features which approximate the Oklahoma historic land boundaries.

Historical comparability: Historic areas of Oklahoma were not identified in previous censuses.

HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE. The number of year-round vacant units "for sale only" as a percent of the total homeowner inventory, i.e., all owner-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for sale only.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

HOUSEHOLD. The person or persons occupying a housing unit. Counts of households, householders, and occupied-housing units are always identical in complete-count tabulations. In sample tables, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

See also: HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP; HOUSEHOLD TYPE; HOUSING UNIT

HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted--not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters.

Figures for "persons in households" match those for "persons in units" in tabulations based on complete-count data. In sample tabulations, they may differ because of the weighting process. The phrase "persons in household" is used for population tabulations, "persons in unit" for housing items. "One-person households" and "persons living alone" are synonymous.

See also: FAMILY

HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP. Relationship to the person in column 1 of the census questionnaire, ascertained from replies to a complete-count question.

In household. Persons in the household include:

Householder. The person who was reported in column 1 on the questionnaire. This was to be the person or one of the persons in whose name the home was owned or rented. If

there was no such person, any adult household member at least 15 years old who was not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee was to be reported in column 1. In complete-count tabulations, the number of householders is the same as the number of households or occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

Family householder. A householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Nonfamily householder. A householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her.

Spouse. For most tabulations, "spouse" is defined as the husband or wife of the householder, living with the householder. This category may include persons in common-law marriages as well as persons in formal marriages; it does not include a partner or roommate of the opposite sex. In complete-count tabulations, the number of spouses is the same as the number of married-couple families or married-couple family households. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." Sample tabulations of the number of married persons with spouse present include subfamilies--see the definition of subfamily under Family--as well as married-couple families.

Child. A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Own child. A never-married child under 18 years who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

Related child. An "own child" or any other family member (regardless of marital status) who is under 18 years, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other relative. A household member related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. The scope of this category may differ from table to table, depending on what other relationship

categories are included. In detailed tabulations (STF 2, STF 5, or PC80-1-D) the following categories may also be shown:

Parent. In complete-count tabulations, the father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. On sample basic records and microdata files, fathers- and mothers-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses under "other relative" on the questionnaire. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes both parents and parents-in-law in the same category.

Brother or sister. In complete-count tabulations, the brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. On sample basic records and microdata files, brothers- and sisters-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes brothers- and sisters-in-law along with brothers and sisters in the same category.

Son- or daughter-in-law. Spouse of a son or daughter of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Grandchild. Grandchild of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Other. The following categories are separately coded in sample basic records and microdata files only: nephew/niece, grandparent, uncle/aunt, cousin, and "other."

Nonrelative. Any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories are presented in certain more detailed tabulations.

Partner or Roommate. Nonrelative who lives together and shares expenses with the householder.

Roomer or boarder. Roomer, boarder, lodger, or relative of such; foster child or ward of the householder.

Paid employee. Nonrelative who is paid to provide household services, such as a maid, housekeeper or gardener.

Other nonrelative. Nonrelative who cannot be described by the above categories, including a person who is related to a partner or roommate or to a paid employee.

Inmate of institution and other person in group quarters. (Treated as categories of household relationship for purposes of tabulation. For definitions, see Group Quarters, Persons In.) Persons in group quarters are excluded from counts of persons in households.

Responses to the household relationship item were also used in defining families (see Family; Family Type; Household Type). Tabulations frequently report relationship for persons in family households separately from persons in nonfamily households.

Historical comparability: The question was revised from 1970 to replace the "head of household" category with a format using a reference person, i.e., the "person in column 1." The 1980 householders differ from 1970 household heads primarily where the wife in a married-couple family is listed as the "person in column 1." In 1970, the husband always was designated the "head" of such a family. In 1980 tabulations, the substitution of one spouse for the other as the reference person may affect certain of the classifications, such as "parent" or "brother or sister," within the "other relative" grouping. The person in whose name the house or apartment is owned or rented may in a few cases differ from the person considered by other household members as the "head," but this is expected to affect relatively few households.

The 1970 questionnaire category "other relative of head" was replaced by three categories, "brother/sister," "father/mother," and "other relative." Since the category "patient or inmate" is marked only by census enumerators, it was moved to the bottom of the form in a space reserved "for census use only." New nonrelative categories include "partner, roommate" and "paid employee." The former question asking relationship to head of family or household was asked from 1880 to 1970.

See also: GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

HOUSEHOLD TYPE. Households are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions asked on sex and household relationship.

This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Family household. A household including a family. (See Family.) A family household may also include nonrelatives living with the family. The following subcategories are frequently provided: married-couple family; family with male householder, no wife present; and family with female householder, no husband present. (See Family Type.)

Nonfamily household. A household consisting of a person living alone or of a householder living with persons not related to him or her.

Historical comparability: In 1970, nonfamily households were termed primary individual households; a primary individual being a person living alone or the head of a household in which no relatives of the head were present.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

HOUSING UNIT. A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied or intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants of a housing unit may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the definition for Persons In Group Quarters). For vacant units, enumerators apply the criteria of separateness and direct access wherever possible to the likely use by intended occupants, or otherwise to the use by previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that recreational vehicles, tents, caves, boats, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied.

Historical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in each succeeding census, the 1980 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. In 1970, the definition of a housing unit stipulated that the occupants live and eat separately and have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980, direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. Excluded in 1970, vacant mobile homes are included in the 1980 housing inventory if intended for occupancy where they stand. Also in 1970, units with six or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to ten or more unrelated persons.

See also: OCCUPANCY STATUS; TENURE; UNITS AT ADDRESS; YEAR-ROUND ROUND HOUSING UNITS; HOUSING UNITS

INMATE OF INSTITUTION. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN

MARITAL STATUS. All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Marital status data are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages, etc.) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Single. All persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Ever married. Persons married at the time of enumeration, including those separated, plus widowed or divorced persons.

Married, except separated. Persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations based on sample data, married persons are further classified as "married, spouse present" or "married, spouse absent." See below.

Separated. Persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce. Separated includes persons with a limited divorce.

Widowed. Widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced. Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household:

Married. Includes persons categorized as separated above.

Married, spouse present. Persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Married, no spouse present. Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, and all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated. Defined above.

Other married, spouse absent. Married persons whose spouse was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included are those whose spouse was employed and living away from home, absent in the Armed Forces, or an inmate of an institution.

Differences between the number of married males and the number of married females arise from the fact that some husbands and wives have their usual residences in different areas, and, in sample tabulations, from different weights applied to the data. Any differences between "married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting; by definition the numbers should be the same.

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Historical comparability: For 1980, marital status is tabulated for persons 15 years old and over, a change from the period 1950-1970 when marital status was tabulated for persons 14 years old and over. A marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD). A primary political and administrative subdivision of a county. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. A few counties have some territory not organized into MCD's; such "unorganized territory" is treated as one or more MCD's for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (see figure 9, column 2). In 20 of the remaining States, CCD's are used in lieu of MCD's, and in Alaska, census subareas are used.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental, unique 3-digit numeric code. In addition, MCD's in 11 States have a 4-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State.

MCD boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear on small-scale maps published in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports and in conjunction with the PHC80-2 series. There are more than 26,000 MCD's defined for the 1980 census.

Statistics for all MCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B, and HC80-1-A reports. In 20 States (specified in column 3 of figure 9), most MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC80-3 Summary Statistics for Governmental Units. All MCD's in block numbered areas of these States are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and STF 1B. Finally, in 11 States (all 9 States in the Northeast region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin), MCD data are published in a manner parallel to that of places of the same population size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B. (See figure 9, column 4.)

Historical comparability: CCD's were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships. A number of MCD's in other States have changed boundaries. Changes have resulted from municipal annexations, mergers or dissolutions of MCD's, and other causes. There are seven States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Virginia, and West Virginia. MCD's which have changed boundaries during 1970 to 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with MCD's.

MUNICIPIO. See PUERTO RICO

NEIGHBORHOOD. For purposes of the Census Bureau's Neighborhood Statistics Program, a neighborhood is a locally-defined subarea of a locality. Neighborhoods must have official recognition,

nonoverlapping boundaries, and a mechanism through which neighborhood residents may present their views on municipal matters.

Historical comparability: Such neighborhoods have not been recognized in past censuses.

NONRELATIVE. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

OCCUPANCY STATUS. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant.

Occupied. The classification of a housing unit with a person or persons living in it as a usual residence when enumerated--or only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Therefore, counts of households and occupied housing units should match--although complete counts may differ slightly from sample data.

Vacant. The classification of a housing unit with no one living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. If, at the time of enumeration, the unit is temporarily occupied entirely be persons who have a usual residence elsewhere, it is also classified as vacant.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

OTHER RACES. See RACE

OUTLYING AREA. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

PARISH (IN LOUISIANA). See COUNTY

PERSONS PER ROOM. A derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room. For example, the number of units with 1.01 or more persons per room is the number of units occupied by more persons than there are separate rooms.

See also: ROOMS

PLACE. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1980 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, census designated places (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980

census tabulations. There are about 23,000 places recorded in the 1980 census. Places do not cross State boundaries.

Incorporated place. A political unit incorporated as a city, borough (excluding Alaska and New York), village, or town (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). In most States, incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. In some States, incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. In a few States, the pattern is mixed. Almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD/CCD and/or county boundaries.

There are about 20,000 incorporated places recognized in the 1980 census.

Census designated place (CDP). A densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or corporate powers or functions. Each CDP has a definite residential nucleus with a dense, city-type street pattern, and ideally should have an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. In addition, a CDP is a community that can be identified locally by place name. Boundaries of CDP's are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to include, insofar as possible, all the closely settled area. In the 1980 census, statistics are tabulated for each CDP with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located in an urbanized area (UA) with a central city of 50,000 or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in a UA with no central city of 50,000 or more. Some CDP's--notably in the Northeast--coincide with MCD's. On STF's these are treated as both places and MCD's, but in printed reports they are shown only in MCD tables to avoid duplication. Outside of UA's, statistics are tabulated in 48 States for CDP's of 1,000 or more, in Hawaii for CDP's of 300 or more, and in Alaska for CDP's of 25 or more.

There are approximately 3,000 CDP's recognized in the 1980 census.

Incorporated place and CDP boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on census tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at still smaller scale, also show boundaries for places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. "Place description" codes will also generally accompany place records. These codes indicate whether or not a place is incorporated, as well as represent certain other information about the place.

Data are summarized for all places in STF's 1A and 3A and PC80-1-A reports. For places with 1,000 or more inhabitants, data are summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and HC80-1-B reports. For places

with 2,500 or more, data are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. In PHC80-3 reports, the only data given for places are summaries for incorporated places. In PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports and STF's 2A and 4A, summaries are presented only for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in tracted areas. Very detailed data are presented for all places which are central cities of SMSA's in PC80-1-D reports, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants in HC80-2 reports. STF 5 also provides detailed data for places of 50,000 or more.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, MCD's, and CCD's. Such reports and tapes, therefore, provide summaries for the various parts of places created when places are split by the boundaries of higher-level areas recognized in the hierarchy. Specifically, place parts within county and MCD or CCD are presented in STF 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 specified States in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports, although the PHC80-1 reports include only places which have data collected for blocks. In the remaining 30 States, STF 1B and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries, but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

Historical comparability: Sixty-eight percent of all incorporated places of 2,500 or more made changes in their boundaries between 1970 and January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, ED boundaries were drawn so as to allow a user to aggregate 1970 data for each city of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to 1960 boundaries. There will not be a corresponding capability in the 1980 census, because many of the municipalities are now subdivided into block groups and, where enumeration districts are still used, the boundaries were often redrawn in response to local recommendations.

In the 1970 and earlier censuses, CDP's were referred to as "unincorporated places." The name was changed to make it more explicit that such places are defined for census purposes, and to avoid confusion in States where many "unincorporated places" are parts of incorporated towns or townships. Many CDP's have been redefined since 1970. Incorporated places which were newly incorporated or which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A.

PLUMBING FACILITIES. Presence of toilet facilities, bathing facilities, and piped water, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units.

> Complete plumbing for exclusive use. Piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower for exclusive use by household members. All facilities must be in the living quarters, but need not be in the same room. Hot water need not be available continuously. A privy or chemical toilet is not

counted as a flush toilet. A bathtub or shower is counted only if it is connected to piped running water.

Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Complete plumbing facilities, but also used by another household. All facilities present, but with some or all of the plumbing facilities also regularly used by someone who is not a member of the household. This category also applies if the future occupants of living quarters now vacant would be expected to share the facilities.

Some but not all plumbing facilities. Units with one or two but not all three of these: hot and cold piped water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower.

No plumbing facilities.

Historical comparability. Data on plumbing facilities have been collected since 1940. In 1970, there were separate questions on presence of hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. The questions were combined in 1980. In 1980 complete facilities must not only be in the building, as in 1970, but also inside the housing unit.

PRECINCT. See ELECTION PRECINCT

PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands which were legally part of the Trust Territory in 1980), the Virgin Islands, and certain other small islands over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction. Questionnaire design and the questions asked were developed for Puerto Rico and each specified area to accommodate local conditions. In the case of the small islands, enumerations were not conducted; only population counts obtained from U.S. Government records are published.

The geographic subareas for which statistics are reported vary. Some of those noted below are defined in this glossary; others will be defined in 1980 census reports for the areas.

American Samoa: villages, district subdivisions, districts, and islands.

Guam: census designated places and election districts.

Puerto Rico: blocks; ED's and BG's; census tracts and block numbering areas; subbarrios; zonas urbanas and aldeas; barrios, cuidades, and pueblos; municipios (county equivalents); SMSA's, and SCSA's.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands): census designated places, municipal districts, municipalities and islands, and administrative districts.

Virgin Islands: places, census subdistricts, and islands.

Other islands: no subdivisions.

Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisons will appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for States and their subdivisons. Data for outlying areas will appear in 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, and Census of Housing, Volume 1, reports. Data will be available on computer tape only by special arrangement.

Historical comparability: The Canal Zone was not included in the 1980 census because it was no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

RACE. All persons were asked to identify themselves according to the following race categories on the 1980 questionnaire: White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and "other." The "other" category includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai, and other groups not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Counts of the population by race in complete-count tabulations are provisional. Final counts for race will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear on tape in STF 3 and in print in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-enumeration, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For persons with parents of different races who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

During clerical operations on all questionnaires, write-in responses were reviewed in an attempt to classify entries to existing categories. For instance, if the "other" circle was marked and accompanied by a write-in entry of "Caucasian," the "other" circle was erased and the circle for "White" was filled, (additional examples are noted below.) However, Hispanic write-in categories such as "Mexican" or "Puerto Rican" were not recoded during complete-count processing, nor were Asian/Pacific Islander entries such as "Cambodian," "Indo-Chinese," or "Polynesian." During the subsequent processing of sample questionnaires, all persons in the "other" category with write-in entries were assigned codes which were recorded on the basic records.

After sample coding, categories such as "Cambodian," "Indo-Chinese," or "Polynesian" are collectively tabulated as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample tabulations with detailed race categories and added into the broader "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in other sample tabulations by race. This shifts a significant part of those cases tabulated as "other races" in complete-count data to "Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample data and affects the comparability between complete-count and sample data for these broad groups.

White. Persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specified race categories but wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" race category; in the 1970 census most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black. Persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as African, Black Puerto Rican, Creole, Jamaican, Nigerian, Trinidadian, or West Indian.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

American Indian. Persons who indicated their race as "Indian (American)" or who did not indicate a specific race category but reported the name of an Indian tribe.

Eskimo. Persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo."

Aleut. Persons who indicated their race as "Aleut."

Asian and Pacific Islander. In complete-count tabulations, includes all of the groups listed below except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." In sample tabulations, it includes all of the groups listed below.

Japanese. Persons who indicated their race as Japanese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Chinese. Persons who indicated their race as Chinese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Cantonese, Formosan, Taiwanese, or Tibetan.

Filipino. Persons who indicated their race as Filipino, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of

the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Filipino American or Philippine.

Korean. Persons who indicated their race as Korean, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Korean American.

Asian Indian. Persons who indicated their race as Asian Indian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Bengali, Bharati, Dravidian, East Indian, Goanese, Hindu Indic, Kashmiri, or South Asian.

Vietnamese. Persons who indicated their race as Vietnamese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Vietnam.

Hawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "Part-Hawaiian" were included in this category.

Guamanian. Persons who indicated their race as Guamanian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the race categories, but reported an entry such as Chamorro or Guam.

Samoan. Persons who indicated their race as Samoan, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Asian and Pacific Islander. In sample tabulations only, persons who reported Burmese, Cambodian, Hmong, Indo-Chinese, Laotian, Micronesian, Okinawan, Pakistani, Polynesian, Siamese, Tahitian, Thai, or similar responses. In complete-count tabulations, this group is part of the "other races" category below.

Other races. Includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indo-Chinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. (Asian and Pacific Islander groups in the "other" category in 100-percent tabulations are included in the category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample tabulations. Persons who wrote in "Mexican," "Cuban," "South American," "Chicano," or "La Raza" remained in the "other" races category for both complete-count and sample tabulations.)

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the

"other" category encompasses all race categories not shown separately.

In some tabulations, the "other" category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

In certain printed tables, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for as many as four major race groups. In such situations, users should not be misled by the proximity of these two types of data. Spanish origin is not a race category, and persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Tabulations in a number of sources present data separately for race categories (e.g., White, Black, and "other") for persons not of Spanish origin. In addition, the number of Spanish-origin persons is given by race.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. The 1970 census missed Blacks at a much higher rate than Whites. The Bureau has not prepared undercoverage rates for races other than White or Black, because vital records and other sources of relevant statistics do not consistently distinguish among other races.

Historical comparability: Questions on "race" or "color" have been asked in each census since 1790. In 1970, when persons with parents of different races were in doubt as to their classification, tne race of the father was used. In 1980, the race of the mother was used for persons who could not provide a single response. The 1970 category "Negro or Black" was retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan were added. In 1970, the categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. In 1980, all four categories appeared on the questionnaire.

As a result of the additions, the 1980 questionnaire had 14 specific race categories instead of 8 as in 1970. In 1970, persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in Hispanic categories such as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" in the race question were assigned to White; for 1980 these persons remain in the "other" race category.

See also: RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER; SPANISH ORIGIN

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder, i.e., the person in column 1, is used (see Household Relationship for the definition of Householder). This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Since some households include persons of more than one race, there may be minor differences in counts by race between (1) tabulations of "families by family size" or "households by persons in unit" where

all persons are counted according to the race of householder and (2) tabulations of "persons in families" or "persons in households" where all persons are counted according to their own race.

Historical comparability: Prior to 1980, the concept of "race of household head" was used instead of race of householder. This change should not substantively affect the comparability of these data.

REGION (CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC). A large group of States which is a first-order subdivison of the United States for census purposes. The four regions--Northeast, North Central, South, and West--are delineated in figure 10. Regions are identified by a 1-digit code. Statistics for them appear in U.S. Summary reports in almost every publication series, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. The census regions have no relationship to the 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions.

RELATED CHILDREN. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

RENT, CONTRACT. The monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. Rent is shown for occupied units rented for cash and vacant units for rent. For vacant units, rent is the amount asked for the unit at the time of enumeration, and is sometimes labeled "rent asked." Contract rent is tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Respondents are to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises. The rent amount for the unit is to be reported even if paid for by someone outside the household, or for some reason, not paid. Respondents who do not pay rent monthly are asked to convert the sum to a monthly average. In the computation of aggregate and mean rent, $35 is taken as the average of the interval "less than $50," and $550 is taken as the average of the interval "$500 or more."

> No cash rent. Rental units occupied without payment of cash rent. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (although the first full housing census did not occur until 1940). Rent intervals reported have gone to higher dollar figures in recent decades. In 1970 question on rent had a top category of $300 or more; it also listed fewer rent intervals than the 1980 question. Constant dollar comparisons, 1970 to 1980, are not prepared.

RENTAL VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant units for rent as a percent of the total rental inventory--that is, all renter-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for rent.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

ROOMS. The number of whole rooms intended for living purposes, not only in occupied housing units, but also in vacant units. These rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other space used for storage. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

In the computation of aggregate and mean rooms, 10 is taken as the average of the interval "9 or more rooms."

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: PERSONS PER ROOM

SCHOOL DISTRICT. A school district is a local government agency with the responsibility for providing educational services to the residents of a defined area. The area may be coextensive with other geopolitical areas in a State or States (e.g. counties) or may be an entirely independent area.

School districts are identified by a 5-digit code which is unique within State. Code 66666 is used to identify areas within the State that are not assigned to any school district.

SEX. Ascertained on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

SPANISH ORIGIN. Counts of the population by Spanish origin in complete-count tabulations are provisional. Final counts for Spanish origin will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear on tape in STF 3 and in print in in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports.

Determined by a complete-count question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent. If when interviewed the person reported a multiple origin and could not provide a single origin, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single response was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish, are collectively referred to as "persons of Spanish origin."

In certain tabulations, persons of Spanish origin are further classified by type:

Mexican. Persons who indicated "Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano," or wrote in an entry such as "La Raza."

Puerto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or wrote in an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Hispanic;" persons who wrote in an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil, or a nonspecific Spanish group such as "Spanish surnamed" or "Spanish speaking."

Historical comparability: The Spanish-origin question was asked on a 100-percent basis for the first time in 1980. A similar question was asked on the 1970 5-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "no, not Spanish/Hispanic" appeared first (the corresponding category appeared last in 1970). Also, the terms "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" are added to the term "Mexican." The category "Central or South American," included in 1970, has been dropped.

Although a question on Spanish origin was included in 1970, it was not the major identifier used to classify the Hispanic population in the 1970 census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "persons of Spanish heritage" were variously defined as "persons of Puertó Rican birth or parentage" (in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania); as "persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname" (in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas); and as "persons of Spanish language" (in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia). Spanish language referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the household head or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

SPOUSE. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA). A large concentration of metropolitan population composed of two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) which together meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must include at least one SMSA with a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's were in existence at the time of 1980 census, having been defined by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards according to criteria published by that office in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional SCSA's have been defined based on 1980 census results.

SCSA's are identified by a 2-digit numeric code. Summaries for SCSA's appear in many reports and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. Summaries are generally provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

Historical comparability: The original 13 SCSA's were created in 1976. For the 1960 and 1970 censuses the Census Bureau recognized two "Standard Consolidated Areas" (SCA's), which were metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago.

In 1982 or 1983, the SCSA concept will be replaced by the new Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) concept, with somewhat more flexible criteria, as spelled out in the Federal

Register, January 3, 1980. These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SCSA's.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A large population nucleus and nearby communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic units and should be substituted for "counties" where counties are cited below. SMSA's are designated by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

Data products from the 1980 census will report on 323 SMSA's: (1) 287 defined before January 1,1980 (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) an additional 36 established as a result of 1980 census population counts. The 36 new SMSA's were designated when 1980 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

1. Included a city with a population of at least 50,000 within its corporate limits, or

2. Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000) and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000 (or in New England 75,000).

An SMSA includes a city and, generally its entire UA and the remainder of the county or counties in which the UA is located. An SMSA also includes such additional outlying counties which meet specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are published in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

With two exceptions, each SMSA has one or more central cities, up to a maximum of three, and the names of these cities comprise the title of the SMSA. The Nassau-Suffolk, NY SMSA has no central city; and the title of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA does not contain the names of its three central cities: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of SMSA names. SMSA's are outlined on small-scale maps in several 1980 report series. SMSA data appear in most 1980 census publications and summary tape files. Many SMSA's cross State boundaries, and reports in several series provide summaries for the State parts of multi-State SMSA's, as well as SMSA totals. Summary tape files present data only for State parts of SMSA's, except for the "national" files: STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C.

Historical comparability: A comparison of 1970 and 1980 census products reveals two types of changes in metropolitan territory. First, 69 new SMSA's were created from previously nonmetropolitan

territory: 36 were defined in 1981 based on 1980 population counts and 33 were defined between 1973 and 1979 based on current population estimates. (An additional SMSA--Rapid City, SD--was provisionally recognized based on population estimates, but it did not qualify according to 1980 census data.)

The second component of change to metropolitan territory between 1970 and 1980 was the redefinition of many of the SMSA's which were recognized in 1970 census tabulations. Of the 247 1970 SMSA's, 101 were redefined in 1973 based on 1970 census commuting data, most by the addition of 1 or more counties (or towns and cities in New England). In addition, one SMSA was redefined by the addition of one area and the deletion of another (Wichita Falls, Texas), one was subdivided (Nassau-Suffolk SMSA was created from a part of the New York SMSA), four pairs of SMSA's were combined into single SMSA's (for example, Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas), and four SMSA's lost area that was added to other SMSA's. In addition, the names of several SMSA's were changed in 1973, one in such a way that the SMSA code also changed (San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario to Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California).

Since SMSA's are always defined in terms of whole counties (towns or cities in New England) for which extensive data are available, users can usually compile figures for comparisons over time.

In 1982 or 1983, SMSA boundaries will be re-evaluated using 1980 census data on commuting, labor force, population density, type of residence, and population growth, according to new criteria spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980 (vol. 45, no. 2, pt. VI). At that time new outlying counties may be added or existing ones deleted, some area titles will be changed and some new central cities will be designated, some areas may be consolidated and a few new SMSA's may be created. Further, the term "standard metropolitan statistical area" will be shortened to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SMSA's.

STATE. A major political unit of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a State-equivalent in all 1980 census data series; Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are also, except that they do not appear in P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file.

States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code which follows the alphabetic sequence of State names, and by a 2-digit Census Geographic State code, the first digit of which identifies the census division of which the State is a part.

Historical comparability: There have been no significant changes to State boundaries in the last decade.

See also: PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA). A single county or group of counties within a State which is relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. The grouping of the 3,103 counties or county equivalents in 1950 into SEA's was the product of a special study prepared by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and several State and private agencies. Boundaries were drawn in such a manner that each economic area had certain significant characteristics which distinguished it from adjoining areas. There are 510 SEA's.

SEA's are identified in census tabulations on computer tape by a 2-digit numeric code or a 1-digit alphabetic code, assigned sequentially within the State; however, no 1980 data are tabulated for SEA's.

Historical comparability: SEA boundaries have remained largely unchanged since they were defined in 1950. In 1950, 501 areas were defined; in 1960, 509; and in 1970, 510.

See also: ECONOMIC SUBREGION

TENURE. The classification of all occupied units as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Owner-occupied. Reported as "owned or being bought" by someone in the household even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-occupied. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, regardless of whether or not cash rent is paid by a member of the household. ("No cash rent" units, included here, are separately identified in rent tabulations.)

Historical comparability: Tenure has been collected since 1980. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

See also: CONDOMINIUM STATUS; RENT, CONTRACT; VALUE

TOWN/TOWNSHIP. See MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

TRACT. See CENSUS TRACT

UNITED STATES. This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 1980 STF's and most report series (usually in a separate U.S. Summary report) provide data summarized for the United States.

UNITS AT ADDRESS. Number of housing units with a particular house or building address number. This question is asked principally to improve census coverage. If the respondent indicated from 2 to 9 units at the address, census workers checked the number against the

number of units for that address on the Bureau's address register. If the respondent's answer was higher than what was shown in the address register, the building was visited to ascertain the correct number of units, thereby assuring enumeration of every unit.

Mobile home or trailer. Included if intended for occupancy where located. Mobile homes or trailers were counted whether mounted or on wheels.

Limitations: Data users sometimes use "units at address" as a proxy for "units in structure," which is published later because it is based on a sample question. The concepts are not interchangeable, though, since some multi-unit buildings have more than one address and there is some variation in respondent interpretation of "units at address."

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1970.

UNITS, PERSONS IN. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted--not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters.

UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL. An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her, (2) a roomer, boarder, partner, roommate, or resident employee unrelated to the householder, or (3) a group quarters resident who is not an inmate of an institution. Classification as an unrelated individual derives from the complete-count question on household relationship. Examples of unrelated individuals include a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to the householder, a maid living as a member of her employer's household, and a resident staff member living in a hospital dormitory. Persons living with one or more relatives in a household where the householder is not related to any of them are classified in the census as unrelated individuals; for example, a husband and wife who rent a room from a householder to whom they are not related.

Historical comparability: A similar concept was used in 1970.

URBAN AND RURAL (POPULATION). Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas outlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas (UA's) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a sparsely settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terms urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

Historical comparability: Except for the minor relaxation of UA criteria discussed below, urban and rural definitions have been consistent since 1950. Within small counties, measurements of urban and rural populations over time may be significantly affected by the increase or decrease of a place's population across the 2,500 population threshold, e.g., the increase of 1 person to a place of 2,499 results in an increase of 2,500 to the county's urban population.

URBAN FRINGE. See URBANIZED AREA

URBANIZED AREA (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs).

The UA criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, but also include some less densely settled areas within corporate limits, and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, if they are within areas of dense urban development. The density level of 1,000 persons per square mile corresponds approximately to the continuously built-up area around a city. The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city.

Typically, an entire UA is included within an SMSA. The SMSA is usually much larger in terms of territory covered and includes territory where the population density is less than 1,000. Occasionally, more than one UA is located within an SMSA. In some cases a small part of a UA may extend beyond an SMSA boundary and possibly into an adjacent SMSA. A few 1980 UA's will be defined in areas which do not meet the 100,000 total population criterion for SMSA designation. UA's may cross State boundaries. In a few cases a UA does not include all of an "extended" city, that is, a city which is determined to have a significant amount of rural territory.

UA's are identified by 4-digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of all UA names. When a UA has the same name as an SMSA, the UA code is the same as the SMSA code. UA boundaries are shown on final MMS/VMS maps, and at much smaller scale on UA outline maps in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: Because UA's are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change following each census to include expanding urban development.

The criteria have been fairly constant since 1950, although in each decade some new refinements have been added. For the 1970 census, in which 252 UA's were recognized, it was necessary for the central city to have a population of 50,000 or more, or for there to be "twin

cities" with a combined population of 50,000 and with the smaller city having at least 15,000. In 1974 the criteria were liberalized to allow UA recognition to certain cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and this resulted in 27 new urbanized areas. For 1980, no minimum population size is required for a central city.

VACANCY, DURATION OF. The period from the departure of the last occupants until Census Day--not the whole time the unit might stay vacant. For newly constructed units, never occupied, the period extends from the date of completion until Census Day.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

VACANCY STATUS. Determined for housing units at the time of enumeration. Vacancy status pertains to year-round vacant units. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units are determined by enumerators questioning landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others.

Included in the housing inventory are vacant mobile homes or trailers intended to be occupied on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer sales lots or in storage yards are not counted as housing units.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if open to the elements; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the rain or snow, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacant year-round units. Vacant units intended for use, even if only occasionally, throughout the year.

For sale only. Vacant year-round units offered for sale only. The category includes mainly one-family houses, but also two types of vacant units in multi-unit buildings: (1) vacant units (which are for sale only) in a cooperative or condominium and (2) vacant units intended to be occupied by the new building owners in multi-unit buildings that are for sale. Vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time are classified as "for rent."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered for rent, and vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time, including vacant units for rent in a building for sale.

Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy. Vacant year-round units sold or rented but still unoccupied when enumerated--including units where rent is agreed on but not yet paid.

Held for occasional use. Vacant units for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Other vacant. Vacant units for year-round occupancy not classified above, for example, units held for a janitor or caretaker, settlement of an estate, pending repairs or modernization, or personal reasons of the owner.

Vacant seasonal and migratory units. Vacant units used or intended for use only during certain seasons. Any unit used throughout the year, even if only occasionally, is excluded. Seasonal units include those for summer or winter sports or recreation--beach cottages and hunting cabins, for example. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Migratory units include those for farm workers during crop season.

Limitations: Most tables exclude vacant seasonal and migratory units since information on characteristics of such units is difficult to obtain.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. In 1970, seasonal and migratory vacant units were reported in two separate categories.

See also: BOARDED-UP STATUS; HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE; OCCUPANCY STATUS; RENTAL VACANCY RATE; VACANCY, DURATION OF

VALUE. For owner-occupied housing units, the respondent's estimate of the current dollar worth of the property. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Statistics on value are shown only for owner-occupied condominium units and for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres and with no business on the property. Value tabulations exclude renter-occupied units, mobile homes or trailers, houses on 10 or more acres, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, and noncondominium units in multi-family buildings (e.g., cooperatives).

A property is defined as the house and land on which it stands. Respondents estimated the value of house and land even if they only owned the house or owned the property jointly.

When value data are presented solely for vacant units for sale only, the term "sale price asked" is substituted. In the computation of aggregate and mean value, $7,500 is taken as the average of the interval "less than $10,000," and $250,000 is taken as the average of the interval "$200,000 or more."

Limitations. A 1970 census evaluation study found that respondents tended to report a higher value of home in a reinterview survey, with more detailed questions, than in the census. On the other hand, a comparison of 1970 census reports of value with subsequent actual sale prices of a sample of homes sold one to two years later found that the census understated the median market value of those homes by only three percent (compared to the sale prices adjusted for inflation between the census and sale date). This result cannot be generalized to all census value data, however, since the sample was restricted to metropolitan areas, and since census respondents who were about to sell their homes may have been more aware of market values.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (and in 1920 for mortgaged nonfarms only), but value for condominiums is new for 1980. For historical comparability, tables will show condominiums and noncondominiums separately. Values for 1980 reflect increased housing prices: the highest category was "$50,000 or more" in 1970. Also, the number of categories increased from 11 in 1970 to 24 in 1980.

WARD. Political subdivision of a city used for voting and representation purposes. For 1980, in approximately 200 nonblock-numbered places ward boundaries were observed in the definition of enumeration districts (ED's). For these areas, users may prepare ward data by summarizing ED data. In areas with block statistics, users may prepare ward data by summarizing block data.

Historical comparability: Population counts for wards in places with a population of 10,000 or more appeared in Supplementary Reports, PC-S1, in 1960 and 1970.

WHITE POPULATION. See RACE

YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS. All occupied units plus vacant units intended for year-round use. Almost all data on housing characteristics are limited to year-round units. Vacant units held for seasonal use or migratory labor are excluded because it is difficult to obtain reliable information for them. Counts of the total housing inventory include both year-round and seasonal units.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

QUESTIONNAIRE INFORMATION

1980 Census Complete Count Questionnaire Facsimile

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

QQ	A1	A2	A4	A5 S	A6

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons)
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D-1

Form Approved
O.M.B. No. 41-S78006

Please continue →

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1, 2, and 3.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 4.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please:
- answer the questions on pages 2 and 3, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 4.

Please continue →

→ ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUE

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
		Last name	Last name
		First name / Middle initial	First name / Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Father/mother ○ Son/daughter ○ Other relative → ○ Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Other nonrelative → ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee
3. Sex Fill one circle.		○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — Specify → ○ Indian (Amer.) Print tribe ↓	○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — Specify → ○ Indian (Amer.) Print tribe ↓
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○	CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

PERSON in column 3	PERSON in column 4	PERSON in column 5	PERSON in column 6
Last name	Last name	Last name	Last name
First name — Middle name	First name — Middle name	First name — Middle name	First name — Middle name
If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Son/daughter ○ Brother/sister ○ Father/mother ○ Other relative →	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Son/daughter ○ Brother/sister ○ Father/mother ○ Other relative →	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Son/daughter ○ Brother/sister ○ Father/mother ○ Other relative →	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Son/daughter ○ Brother/sister ○ Father/mother ○ Other relative →
If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee ○ Other nonrelative →	If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee ○ Other nonrelative →	If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee ○ Other nonrelative →	If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee ○ Other nonrelative →
○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Korean ○ Vietnamese ○ Indian (Amer.) Print tribe ○ Alaskan Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Guamanian ○ Samoan ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut ○ Other — Specify →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Korean ○ Vietnamese ○ Indian (Amer.) Print tribe ○ Alaskan Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Guamanian ○ Samoan ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut ○ Other — Specify →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Korean ○ Vietnamese ○ Indian (Amer.) Print tribe ○ Alaskan Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Guamanian ○ Samoan ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut ○ Other — Specify →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Korean ○ Vietnamese ○ Indian (Amer.) Print tribe ○ Alaskan Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Guamanian ○ Samoan ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut ○ Other — Specify →
a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth → ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● ○ 9 ○ 8 ○ 7 ○ 6 ○ 5 ○ 4 ○ 3 ○ 2 ○ 1 ○ 0 ○	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth → ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● ○ 9 ○ 8 ○ 7 ○ 6 ○ 5 ○ 4 ○ 3 ○ 2 ○ 1 ○ 0 ○	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth → ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● ○ 9 ○ 8 ○ 7 ○ 6 ○ 5 ○ 4 ○ 3 ○ 2 ○ 1 ○ 0 ○	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth → ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● ○ 9 ○ 8 ○ 7 ○ 6 ○ 5 ○ 4 ○ 3 ○ 2 ○ 1 ○ 0 ○
○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ 1 ○ N ○ 0	CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ 1 ○ N ○ 0	CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ 1 ○ N ○ 0	CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ 1 ○ N ○ 0

17?

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:
- Husband/wife
- Son/daughter
- Brother/sister
- Father/mother
- Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:
- Roomer, boarder
- Partner, roommate
- Paid employee
- Other nonrelative

- Male
- Female

- White
- Black or Negro
- Japanese
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Indian (Amer.)
- Asian Indian
- Hawaiian
- Guamanian
- Samoan
- Eskimo
- Aleut
- Other — Specify

Print one

a. Age at last birthday

b. Month of birth
- Jan.—Mar.
- Apr.—June
- July—Sept.
- Oct.—Dec.

c. Year of birth: 1 9 [8 0 / 9 0] [8 0 / 9 0] [8 0 / 9 0]

- Now married
- Widowed
- Divorced
- Separated
- Never married

- No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

CENSUS USE ONLY — A. [ ]

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 4.

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — *for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here and is in the armed forces and has no other home?*
- Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason left out.*
- No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — *for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?*
- Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason person is away.*
- No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?
- Yes — *On page 4 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person in a census house.*
- No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?
- One
- 2 apartments or living quarters
- 3 apartments or living quarters
- 4 apartments or living quarters
- 5 apartments or living quarters
- 6 apartments or living quarters
- 7 apartments or living quarters
- 8 apartments or living quarters
- 9 apartments or living quarters
- 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —
- Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?
- Yes, for this household only
- Yes, but also used by another household
- No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? *Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*
- 1 room
- 2 rooms
- 3 rooms
- 4 rooms
- 5 rooms
- 6 rooms
- 7 rooms
- 8 rooms
- 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —
- Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?
- No
- Yes, a condominium

H10. *If this is a one-family house* —
a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?
- Yes
- No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?
- Yes
- No

H11. *If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit, which you own or are buying* —
What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —
- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- Less than $10,000
- $10,000 to $14,999
- $15,000 to $17,499
- $17,500 to $19,999
- $20,000 to $22,499
- $22,500 to $24,999
- $25,000 to $27,499
- $27,500 to $29,999
- $30,000 to $34,999
- $35,000 to $39,999
- $40,000 to $44,999
- $45,000 to $49,999
- $50,000 to $54,999
- $55,000 to $59,999
- $60,000 to $64,999
- $65,000 to $69,999
- $70,000 to $74,999
- $75,000 to $79,999
- $80,000 to $89,999
- $90,000 to $99,999
- $100,000 to $124,999
- $125,000 to $149,999
- $150,000 to $199,999
- $200,000 or more

H12. *If you pay rent for your living quarters* —
What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- Less than $50
- $50 to $59
- $60 to $69
- $70 to $79
- $80 to $89
- $90 to $99
- $100 to $109
- $110 to $119
- $120 to $129
- $130 to $139
- $140 to $149
- $150 to $159
- $160 to $169
- $170 to $179
- $180 to $189
- $190 to $199
- $200 to $224
- $225 to $249
- $250 to $274
- $275 to $299
- $300 to $349
- $350 to $399
- $400 to $499
- $500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number

A5. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters
- Occupied: First form; Continuation
- Vacant: Regular; Usual home elsewhere
- Group quarters: First form; Continuation

C. For vacant units
- C1. Is this unit for — Year-round use; Seasonal/Mig. — *Skip C2, C3, and D.*
- C2. Vacancy status: For rent; For sale only; Rented or sold, not occupied; Held for occasional use; Other vacant
- C3. Is this unit boarded up? Yes; No

D. Months vacant
- Less than 1 month
- 1 up to 2 months
- 2 up to 6 months
- 6 up to 12 months
- 1 year up to 2 years
- 2 or more years

E. Indicators
1. Mail return
2. Pick-up

F. Total persons

Please Make Sure You Have Filled This Form Completely

For persons who answered in Question 1 that they are staying here only temporarily and have a usual home elsewhere, enter the address of usual home here:

House number — Street or road — Apartment number or location

City — County

State — ZIP Code

For Answers to Questions H1, H2, and H3:

H1. Name of person(s) left out and reason:

H2. Name of person(s) away from home and reason away:

H3. Name of vacant(s) for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a Census Taker:

NOTE

If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A Census Taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

1 **Check to be certain you have:**

- **Answered Question 1 on page 1.**
- **Answered Questions 2 through 7 for each person you listed at the top of pages 2 and 3.**
- **Answered Questions H1 through H12 on page 3.**

2 **Write here the name of the person who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number on which the people in this household can be called.**

Name

Date

Telephone Number

3 **Then fold the form the way it was sent to you. Mail it back in the enclosed envelope. The address of the U.S. Census Office appears on the front cover of this questionnaire. Please be sure that before you seal the envelope the address shows through the window. No stamp is required.**

Thank you very much.

Complete Count Questionnaire Changes -- 1970 to 1980 1/

The content of the 1980 census questionnaires is best viewed as a continuation of the previous decade's experience rather than a radical departure. Many census items have remained unchanged from 1970; others have been slightly modified to clarify the question wording or remove confusing instructions. In some cases, 1970 questions have been replaced with new questions which approach a subject from a different angle. For example, the question on race no longer mentions color or race in the question but instead provides a set of racial groups. With regard to the relationship question, the "head of household" terminology used in 1970 has been replaced by a format using a householder as a means to reconstruct families without implying the notion of dominance implicit in the designation of a household head. A brief item-by-item list of changes made in the census questions between 1970 and 1980 is presented below. The wordings of the 1980 census questions are provided in parentheses for each item. In this presentation, some items are listed as "No change"; this indication may, however, include some minor changes in wording or question format due to changes in basic questionnaire construction or style of presentation. It should also be noted that the phrase "this person" in the wording of census questions refers to the person for whom data are being provided, not necessarily the person filling the form.

100-percent Population

1. Name. ("What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?"): No change from 1970. The names of persons given in question 1 are listed at the top of the response columns for the 100-percent items and at the beginning of sample pages on the long form.

2. Household relationship. ("How is the person related to the person in column 1?") Revised from 1970 to replace the "Head of household" category with a format using a reference person, i.e. the "Person in column 1."

1/ Excerpt from "The 1980 Census Questionnaires." by David E. Silver and Jean E. Foster Statistical Reporter. (July, 1979)

The 1970 category "Other relative of head" has been replaced by three categories, "Brother/sister," "Father/mother," and "Other relative." Since the category "Patient or inmate" is marked only by census enumerators, it has been moved to the bottom of the form in a space reserved for "Census use only." New nonrelative categories include "Partner, roommate" and "Paid employee."

3. Sex. ("Sex"): No change from 1970.

4. Race. ("Is this person-"): The specific reference to "color or race" used in the 1970 census question has been replaced with the phrase, "Is this person-," and response is expected to indicate the racial group the person most closely identifies with. Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan have been added. The use of a specially printed schedule for Alaska in 1970 --wherein the categories Hawaiian and Korean were replaced by Aleut and Eskimo--has been eliminated by including the latter as categories on the standard questionnaire. As a result, the 1980 questionnaire will have 14 specific categories instead of the 8 in 1970.

5. Age. ("Age, and month and year of birth"/ 5a. "Print age at last birthday."/ 5b. "Print month and fill one circle."/ 5c. "Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number."): No change in age and month of birth. The year-of-birth question format was revised to replace the 1970 response categories with self-coding FOSDIC circles for the last three digits of the year of birth. The first digit is prefilled with a "1."

6. Marital Status. ("Marital status"): No change from 1970. Response categories include: "Now married," "Widowed," "Divorced," "Separated," and "Never married."

7. Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent. ("Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?"): A 5-percent sample question in 1970. Response categories for 1980 include: "No, (not Spanish/Hispanic)"; "Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano"; "Yes, Puerto Rican"' "Yes, Cuban"; and "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic."

Coverage

H1
H3. Coverage. (H1. "Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed-"/H3. "Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?"): In 1970, these questions were numbered 10-12 and were included in the 100-percent population section. Question 9 in 1970 was an inquiry concerning whether the number of persons in the household exceeded eight on the short-form (or

seven on the long-form) questionnaire; this question has been replaced by instructions on the questionnaire directing the respondent's action if the number of persons in the household exceeds seven.

100-percent Housing

H4. Number of living quarters at address. ("How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?") No change from 1970.

H5. Access to Unit. ("Do you enter your living quarters-") No change from 1970; response categories specify types of access to the unit.

H6. Complete plumbing facilities. ("Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?"): Consolidates in the 1970 question on hot and cold piped water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower into one question.

H7. Number of rooms. ("How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?"): No change from 1970.

H8. Tenure. (Are your living quarters-"): This question which differentiates units that are owned, rented or occupied without payment of cash rent has been separated from the single inquiry in 1970 concerning both tenure and condominium or cooperative status.

H9. Condominium Identification. ("Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?"): Separated from the single inquiry in 1970 concerning both tenure and condominium or cooperative status. The part of the 1970 inquiry concerning cooperatives has been deleted from the 1980 questionnaire.

H10. Acreage, and presence of commercial establishment. (H10. "If this is a one-family house-"/ H10a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?"/ Hb. "Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?"): The combined 1970 inquiry about acreage and commercial establishment has been divided into two "yes" or "no" parts. The inquiry about "one-family house" has been incorporated into the question wording itself. These provide a screener in the tabulation of value and rent.

H11. Value. ("If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying--What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?"): Revised from 1970 to explicitly include condominiums in 1980. Based on data from the Annual Housing

Survey, the number of categories has been increased from 11 in 1970 to 24 for 1980, and the range of values now goes from "Less than $10,000" to $200,000 or more."

H12. Rent. ("If you pay rent for your living quarters--What is the monthly rent?"): Revised for 1980 to eliminate the write-in space for rent which was provided in 1970 in addition to specific response categories. Based on data from the Annual Housing Survey, the number of categories has been increased from 14 in 1970 to 24 for 1980, and the range of rent intervals now goes from "Less than $50" to "$500 or more."

C1, C2, C3, & D. Vacancy status. These items are filled only by census enumerators for vacant units. In addition to vacancy status and months vacant which appeared in 1970, the 1980 questionnaires will indicate whether a vacant unit is "boarded up."

APPENDIX A

Geographic Coverage Within Summary Level--STF 1A

Field	Size	State	County	MCD/ CCD	Place	Tract/ BNA	B.G.	ED	STATE-PLACE	CONG. DIST.
FILE IDENTIFICATION	(5)	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
RECORD TYPE	(4)									
SUMMARY LEVEL	(2)	04	11	12	13	14	15	16	27	33
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(2)						N	N		
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's COMPONENT	(2)									
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2)									
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3)									
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1)									
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1)	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B
COUNTY-PART INDICATOR (NEW ENGLAND)	(1)		N/B							
REGION	(1)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DIVISION	(1)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
STATE	(2)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE	(2)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) 1/	(4)		N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B		
FIPS COUNTY	(3)		N	N	N	N	N	N		
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD)	(3)			N	N	N	N	N		
PLACE 2/ 4/	(4)				N	N/B	N/B	N/B	N	
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) 2/ 5/	(6)					N	N	N/B		
BLOCK GROUP	(1)						N			
BLOCK	(3)									
PLACE - PART INDICATOR 4/	(1)				N	N/B	N/B	N/B		
TRACT - PART INDICATOR 5/	(1)					N	N	N/B		
BLOCK - PART INDICATOR	(1)									
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX) 3/	(1)						A/B	A/B		
ED NUMBER	(4)							N		
ED SUFFIX	(1)							A/B		
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) 1/	(2)		N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B		
URBANIZED AREA (UA)	(4)						N/B	N/B		
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(2)						N	N		N
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKAN NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(3)						N/B	N/B		
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER	(4)			N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B		
ZIP	(5)									
WARD	(2)						N/B	N/B		
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2)		A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N		
ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR)	(3)		N	N	N	N	N	N		
DISTRICT OFFICE 2/	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Field	Size	State	County	MCD/ CCD	Place	Tract/ BNA	B.G.	ED	STATE-PLACE	CONG. DIST.
SMSA SIZE 1/	(1)		N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B		
UA TYPE	(1)						N	N		
UA SIZE	(1)						N/B	N/B		
PLACE DESCRIPTION 4/	(1)				A/N	A/N/B	A/N/B	A/N/B	A/N	
PLACE SIZE 4/	(2)				N	N/B	N/B	N/B	N	
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)				A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)					A/B	A/B	A/B		
MCD/CCD SIZE	(2)			N	N	N	N	N		
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)						N/B	N/B		
FIPS PLACE	(5)									
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	(2)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)									
LATITUDE	(6)									
LAND AREA	(9)									
AREA NAME	(60)	A	A	A	A				A	
SUPPRESSION	(48)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

1/ Code is blank for summary level 11 in New England States.

2/ Either present as a true code or all '9's wherever indicated.

3/ Only code A and N are shown, if applicable, for summary level 15.

4/ This code will not be present on summary level 14, 15 or 16 if the summary level 13 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.

5/ This code will not be present on summary level 16 if the summary level 14 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.

A Alphabetic code
N Numeric code
A/N Alphanumeric code
B Code will sometimes not appear.

Geographic Coverage Within Summary Level--STF 1B

Field	Size	State	SMSA	County	MCD/ CCD	MCD/ Place	Tract/ BNA	Block	ED	County/ Place	Tract	Block	ED
FILE IDENTIFICATION	(5)	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
RECORD TYPE	(4)												
SUMMARY LEVEL	(2)	04	08	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(2)												
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's COMPONENT	(2)												
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2)												
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3)												
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1)	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N		N/B	N/B	N	
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1)	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B
COUNTY-PART INDICATOR (NEW ENGLAND)	(1)			N									
REGION	(1)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DIVISION	(1)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
STATE	(2)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE	(2)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) 1/	(4)		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FIPS COUNTY	(3)			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD)	(3)				N	N	N	N	N				
PLACE 1/ 2/	(4)					N	N/B	N/B	N/B	N	N/B	N/B	N/B
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) 3/	(6)						N	N	N/B		N	N	N/B
BLOCK GROUP	(1)												
BLOCK	(3)							N				N	
PLACE - PART INDICATOR 2/	(1)					N	N/B	N/B	N/B	N	N/B	N/B	N/B
TRACT - PART INDICATOR 3/	(1)						N	N	N/B		N	N	N/B
BLOCK - PART INDICATOR	(1)							N				N	
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX)	(1)								A/B				A/B
ED NUMBER	(4)								N				N
ED SUFFIX	(1)								A/B				A/B
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA)	(2)		N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B
URBANIZED AREA (UA)	(4)								N/B				N/B
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(2)								N				N
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKAN NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(3)								N/B				N/B
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER	(4)				N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B				
ZIP	(5)												
WARD	(2)								N/B				N/B
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2)			A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR)	(3)			N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DISTRICT OFFICE 1/	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

1 B – Cont'd.

Field	Size	State	SMSA	County	MCD/CCD	MCD/Place	Tract/MEA	Block	ED	County/Place	Tract	Block	ED
SMSA SIZE	(1)		N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B
UA TYPE	(1)								N				N
UA SIZE	(1)								N/B				N/B
PLACE DESCRIPTION 2/	(1)					A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
PLACE SIZE 2/	(2)					N	N/B	N/B	N/B	B	N/B	N/B	N/B
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)					A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)						A/B	A/B	A/B		A/B	A/B	A/B
MCD/CCD SIZE	(2)				N	N	N	N	N				
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)								N/B				N/B
FIPS PLACE	(5)												
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)	(2)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)												
LATITUDE	(6)												
LAND AREA	(9)												
AREA NAME	(60)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SUPPRESSION FLAGS	(48)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

1/ Either present as a true code or all '9's wherever indicated.

2/ This code will not be present on summary level 20, 21, 22 or 24, 25, 26 if the summary level 19 or 23 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.

3/ This code will not be present on summary level 22 or 26 if the summary level 20 or 24 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder record.'

A Alphabetic code
N Numeric code
A/N Alphanumeric code
B Code will sometimes not appear.

Geographic Coverage Within Summary Level--STF 1C

		US	Region	Division	State	SCSA	SCSA X ST	SMSA	SMSA X ST	UA	UA X ST	County	Place	MCD	CD
FILE IDENTIFICATION	(5)	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
RECORD TYPE	(4)														
SUMMARY LEVEL	(2)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	27	28	33
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(2)														
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's COMPONENT	(2)														
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2)														
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3)														
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1)														
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1)	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B
COUNTY-PART INDICATOR (NEW ENGLAND)	(1)											N/B			
REGION	(1)		N	N	N		N		N		N	N	N	N	N
DIVISION	(1)			N	N		N		N		N	N	N	N	N
STATE	(2)				N		N		N		N	N	N	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE	(2)				N		N		N		N	N	N	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) 1/	(4)							N	N			N/B		N/B	
FIPS COUNTY	(3)											N		N	
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD)	(3)													N	
PLACE	(4)												N		
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA)	(6)														
BLOCK GROUP	(1)														
BLOCK	(3)														
PLACE - PART INDICATOR	(1)														
TRACT - PART INDICATOR	(1)														
BLOCK - PART INDICATOR	(1)														
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX)	(1)														
ED NUMBER	(4)														
ED SUFFIX	(1)														
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) 1/	(2)					N	N	N/B	N/B			N/B			
URBANIZED AREA (UA)	(4)									N	N				
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(2)														N
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKAN NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(3)														
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER	(4)													N	
ZIP	(5)														
WARD	(2)														
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2)											A/N		A/N	
ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR)	(3)											N		N	
DISTRICT OFFICE 2/	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

1 C – Cont'd:

		US	Region	Division	State	SCSA	SCSA X ST	SMSA	SMSA X ST	UA	UA X ST	County	Place	MCD	CD
SMSA SIZE 1/	(1)							B/B	B/B			B/B		N/B	
UA TYPE	(1)									N	N				
UA SIZE	(1)									N/B	N/B				
PLACE DESCRIPTION	(1)												A/B		
PLACE SIZE	(2)												N		
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)												B/B		
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)														
MCD/CCD SIZE	(2)													N	
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)														
FIPS PLACE	(5)														
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)	(2)				N		N		N		N	N	N	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)														
LATITUDE	(6)														
LAND AREA	(9)														
AREA NAME	(60)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
SUPPRESSION FLAGS	(48)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

1/ Code is blank for summary level 11 in New England States.

2/ Either present as a true code or as all '9's wherever indicated.

A Alphabetic code
N Numeric code
A/N Alphanumeric code
B Code will sometimes not appear.

APPENDIX A

Geographic Coverage Within Summary Level--STF 1D

	Size	State	CD	County	Place	MCD 2/
FILE IDENTIFICATION	(5)	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
RECORD TYPE	(4)					
SUMMARY LEVEL	(2)	04	33	37	38	39
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(2)					
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S COMPONENT	(2)					
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2)					
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3)					
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1)					
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1)	A	A	A	A	A
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1)	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B	N/B
COUNTY PART INDICATOR (New England only)	(1)					
PART INDICATOR (Within Congressional District)	(1)			N/B	N/B	N/B
POLITICAL/STATISTICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	(1)			A/N	A/N	A/N
REGION	(1)	N	N	N	N	N
DIVISION	(1)	N	N	N	N	N
STATE	(2)	N	N	N	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE	(2)	N	N	N	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) 1/	(4)			N/B		N/B
FIPS COUNTY	(3)			N		N
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD)	(3)					N
PLACE	(4)				N	
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA)	(6)					
BLOCK GROUP	(1)					
BLOCK	(3)					
PLACE - PART INDICATOR	(1)					
TRACT - PART INDICATOR	(1)					
BLOCK - PART INDICATOR	(1)					
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX)	(1)					
ED NUMBER	(4)					
ED SUFFIX	(1)					
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) 1/	(2)			N/B		N/B
URBANIZED AREA (UA)	(4)					
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(2)		N	N	N	N
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(3)					
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER	(4)					N/B
ZIP	(5)					
WARD	(2)					

	Size	State	CD	County	Place	MCD 2/
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2)			A/N		A/N
ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR)	(3)			N		N
DISTRICT OFFICE	(4)					
RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)	N	N	N	N	N
SMSA SIZE 1/	(1)			N/B		N/B
UA TYPE	(1)					
UA SIZE	(1)					
PLACE DESCRIPTION	(1)				A/N	
PLACE SIZE	(2)				N	
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)				A/B	
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)					
MCD/CCD SIZE	(2)					N
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)					
FIPS PLACE	(5)					
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)	(2)	N	N	N	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)					
LATITUDE	(6)					
LAND AREA	(9)					
AREA NAME	(60)	A		A	A	A
SUPPRESSION FLAGS	(48)	N	N	N	N	N

1/ This code will be blank in summary level 37 for New England states.

2/ This record applies to minor civil divisions with 10,000 or more inhabitants in 11 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin).

APPENDIX A

Geographic Coverage Within Summary Level--STF 1E

Field	Size	State	County	CCD
FILE IDENTIFICATION	(5)	A/N	A/N	A/N
RECORD TYPE	(4)			
SUMMARY LEVEL	(2)	04	11	34
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(2)			
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's COMPONENT	(2)			
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2)			
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3)			
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1)			
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1)	A	A	A
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1)	N/B	N/B	N/B
COUNTY-PART INDICATOR (NEW ENGLAND)	(1)		N/B	
POLITICAL/STATISTICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	(1)		A/N	A/N
REGION	(1)	N	N	N
DIVISION	(1)	N	N	N
STATE	(2)	N	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE	(2)	N	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) 1/	(4)		N/B	N/B
FIPS COUNTY	(3)		N	N
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD)	(3)			N
PLACE 2/ 4/	(4)			
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) 2/ 5/	(6)			
BLOCK GROUP	(1)			
BLOCK	(3)			
PLACE - PART INDICATOR 4/	(1)			
TRACT - PART INDICATOR 5/	(1)			
BLOCK - PART INDICATOR	(1)			
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX) 3/	(1)			
ED NUMBER	(4)			
ED SUFFIX	(1)			
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) 1/	(2)		N/B	N/B
URBANIZED AREA (UA)	(4)			
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(2)			
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(3)			
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER	(4)			N/B
ZIP	(5)			
WARD	(2)			
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2)		A/N	A/N
ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR)	(3)		N	N
DISTRICT OFFICE 2/	(4)	N	N	N
RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)	N	N	N

Field	Size	State	County	CCD
SNSA SIZE 1/	(1)		N/Ø	N/Ø
UA TYPE	(1)			
UA SIZE	(1)			
PLACE DESCRIPTION 4/	(1)			
PLACE SIZE 4/	(2)			
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)			
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)			
MCD/CCD SIZE	(2)			N
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)			
FIPS PLACE	(5)			
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	(2)	N	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)			
LATITUDE	(6)			
LAND AREA	(9)			
AREA NAME	(60)	A	A	A
SUPPRESSION	(48)	N	N	N

1/ Code is blank for summary level 11 in New England States.

2/ Either present as a true code or all '9's wherever indicated.

3/ Only code A and N are shown, if applicable, for summary level 15.

4/ This code will not be present on summary level 14, 15 or 16 if the summary level 13 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.

5/ This code will not be present on summary level 16 if the summary level 14 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.

A Alphabetic code
N Numeric code
A/N Alphanumeric code
Ø Code will sometimes not appear.

APPENDIX A

Geographic Coverage Within Summary Level--STF 1F

Field	Size	School District	County Within School District
FILE IDENTIFICATION	(5)	A/N	A/N
RECODE TYPE	(4)		
SUMMARY LEVEL	(2)	40	41
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT	(2)		
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's COMPONENT	(2)		
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP	(2)		
ANCESTRY GROUP	(3)		
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR	(1)		
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	(1)	A	A
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	(1)	N/B	N/B
COUNTY-PART INDICATOR (NEW ENGLAND)	(1)		
POLITICAL/STATISTICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	(1)		N
SCHOOL DISTRICT LEVEL	(1)	N	N
REGION	(1)	N	N
DIVISION	(1)	N	N
STATE	(2)	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE	(2)	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) 1/	(4)	N/B	N/B
FIPS COUNTY	(3)	N/B	N
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD)	(3)		
PLACE 2/ 4/	(4)		
TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) 2/ 5/	(6)		
BLOCK GROUP	(1)		
BLOCK	(3)		
PLACE - PART INDICATOR 4/	(1)		
TRACT - PART INDICATOR 5/	(1)		
BLOCK - PART INDICATOR	(1)		
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX) 3/	(1)		
ED NUMBER	(4)		
ED SUFFIX	(1)		
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) 1/	(2)	N/B	N/B
URBANIZED AREA (UA)	(4)		
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)	(2)		
INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV)	(3)		
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER	(4)		
SCHOOL DISTRICT CODE	(5)	N	N
WARD	(2)		
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)	(2)	A/N/B	A/N
ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR)	(3)	N/B	N
DISTRICT OFFICE 2/	(4)	N	N
RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)	N	N

Field	Size	School District	County Within School District
SMSA SIZE	(1)	N/B	N/B
UA TYPE	(1)		
UA SIZE	(1)		
PLACE DESCRIPTION 4/	(1)		
PLACE SIZE 4/	(2)		
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)		
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)		
MCD/CCD SIZE	(2)		
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)		
FIPS PLACE	(5)		
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)	(2)	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)		
LATITUDE	(6)		
LAND AREA	(9)		
AREA NAME	(60)	A	A
SUPPRESSION FLAGS	(48)	N	N

1/ Code is blank for summary levels 40 and 41 in New England States.

2/ Either present as a true code or all '9's wherever indicated.

3/ Only code A and N are shown, if applicable, for summary level 15.

4/ This code will not be present on summary level 14, 15 or 16 if the summary level 13 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.

5/ This code will not be present on summary level 16 if the summary level 14 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.

A Alphabetic code
N Numeric code
A/N Alphanumeric code
B Code will sometimes not appear.

APPENDIX B

Use of School District Equivalency Files

There are two school district, census geography equivalency files or "geographic cross-reference files." One was developed for usage with the standard 1980 census STF 1A and STF 3A data files; the other was developed for usage with the STF 1B data files (see pp. 99-101 for a description of the geographic content of the STF's.).

Each of these files associates the school district identification number(s) with the smallest level of census geography on the file--block or ED for the STF 1B equivalency file and block group or ED for the STF 1A/3A equivalency file. The geographic levels on these files are in the same sequence as the STF 1B or STF 1A/3A. Also included are population and housing unit counts for these levels and a flag to indicate those blocks, block groups, or ED's which are split by school district boundaries. For these split blocks, block groups, and ED's, the percentage of the population and housing unit counts assigned to each school district is also shown.

These equivalency or geographic cross-reference files have been created to allow the user to prepare additional data summaries relevant to school districts. For example, by using the STF 1B (or STF 1A/3A) equivalency file in conjunction with the standard STF 1B (or STF 1A/3A) data files, one could identify the blocks, block groups, ED's, or parts of each that are components of each school district.

Additionally, by equating these school district components, one could further subdivide the school districts into subdistricts defined in terms of their own geography or in terms of census geography without an equating process. One could manipulate the school district components to change boundaries for school districts, i.e., create alternative school districts. Similarly, a user could add or delete the data summaries for specific blocks, ED's, or block groups in a school district by using STF 1A, STF 1B, or STF 3A in conjunction with the STF 1F and STF 3F school district summaries, thereby obtaining data summaries for alternate boundaries. This approach might be used to update the STF 1F and STF 3F files for school district boundary changes over time.

One could also prepare more detailed data summaries for a school district by manipulating the equivalency files to create new equivalency files similar to the geography related to STF 2A or STF 4A. The STF 2A and STF 4A files are; however, restricted to tracted areas. Similarly, STF 2B or STF 4B could be used when working with the MCD/CCD level as the lowest geographic area. Since the Census Bureau developed the original STF 1F and STF 3F files using unsuppressed internal summaries at a lower geographic level than available to those using the standard STF 1A/3A or STF 1B files, any such manipulation may not yield the exact same results.

Another use for the equivalency files is to provide the ability to equate detail record files having school district codes with census geographic units. This capability could be used to relate administrative record summaries with census geographic data.

APPENDIX C

STATE DATA CENTER PROGRAM

LEAD AGENCIES January 1983

ALABAMA

Alabama State Data Center
Center for Business and
Economic Research
University of Alabama
P.O. Box AK
University, AL 35486
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(205) 348-6191

ALASKA

Office of the State Demographer
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Colorado Dept. of Local Affairs
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Hartford, CT 06106
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DELAWARE

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State Data Center Program--Lead Agencies

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Data Services Division
Mayor's Office of Planning
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420 7th Street
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INDIANA

Indiana State Library
Indiana Census Data Center
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Indianapolis, IN 46204
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IOWA

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Iowa Office for Planning and
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523 East 12th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319
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State Capitol Building, Rm. 152-E
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KENTUCKY

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